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S. & S. FIRE AT KANSAS CITY.

A fire in the lard refinery of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company's plant at Kansas City early in the week created momentary excitement and for a time threatened to repeat the Chicago blaze of last winter in disastrous effect. But it was brought under control and did only about \$15,000 to \$20,000 damage, confined to the lard department. It is stated that the fire in no way interfered with the operation of the Kansas City plant or hampered business there.

RUMOR PUTS SWIFT IN BUFFALO.

The report was again in circulation this week that Swift & Company intend to locate an extensive plant at Buffalo, N. Y. The source of the rumor was the transfer on Tuesday by Elliott C. MacDougal, president of the Bank of Buffalo, to the New York State & Terminal Company of about a square mile of land just outside the western city limits. The value of the land is \$500,000. It is claimed that the transfer means the location there of a large packing plant. Mr. MacDougal declined to give any information regarding the deal, and equal silence was preserved at Swift headquarters.

ANOTHER PLANT FOR CHICAGO.

That the meat business is not dull at the world's chief packing centre is indicated by the activity in new packing-house enterprises in and around Chicago. In addition to the improvements being made by already established concerns, and the half-formed project for the mammoth American Agricultural Packing Company, there is the new Western Packing Company, backed by James H. Agar and other local interests, and two or three more new concerns.

The latest, however, is the Farmers' Packing Company, incorporated this week at Chicago with a capital stock of \$1,500,000, and said to be backed by farmers, retail butchers and livestock dealers. The chief movers in the plan are the men who have been promoting the National Farmers' Exchange, a supposed combination of farmers all over the West to control the commodities which they produce. Hence the name of the new enterprise. It is said the promoters have secured an option on 10 acres of land near the Hawthorne race track, and expect to add 300 acres more to this tract as the site for a mammoth plant. The officers of the new company are: President, J. S. Level, Chi-

cago; vice president, H. H. Hanks, Nebraska City, Neb.; secretary, D. H. Greig, Chicago; treasurer, A. G. Van Petten, Sterling; attorney, F. E. Andrews, Sterling; general manager, R. Waugh, Chicago.

AFTER THE RAILROADS.

Five railroad companies out of eighteen named in a bill for injunction filed some time ago by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, to compel a reduction in livestock rates, filed answers Saturday in the United States Circuit Court at Chicago.

The bill for an injunction was based on a decision of the commission. The Chicago Live Stock Exchange complained that the eighteen railroads were discriminating in freight charges on livestock and meat products from Missouri river points to Chicago. The commission decided that the rate was discriminating and ordered it changed. No attention was paid by the railroads to the order, and enforcement is now sought by law under injunctive proceedings.

The railroad companies which filed their answers are the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, Chicago & Alton, the Wabash, the Chicago Great Western, and the Chicago & Northwestern. They argue that the evidence presented before the Inter-State Commerce Commission was not of enough importance for the decision rendered; that the railroad cannot lower the rate on livestock from its present position; that because of competition the rates must be maintained, and that no shipper at Missouri river points has made a complaint against the rates.

GRAND JURY WAITS FOR ORDERS.

The federal grand jury which has been in session in Chicago since March 20, investigating the beef industry, was still "marking time" this week, waiting for the government's attorneys to return from Washington, where they had gone to consult the higher powers as to the next move in the game. The district attorney and the special assistant attorney general who directed the beef inquisition spent three weeks in Washington going over the evidence with their superiors and trying to agree on a further plan of campaign. There were all sorts of rumors of disagreements as to future policy, but this week the two lawyers hurried back to Chicago, and it was expected that action one way or the other would be only a matter of a few days.

OLD FORT WORTH PLANT BURNED.

Fire last Sunday destroyed the old plant of the Fort Worth Packing Company at Fort Worth Texas, which has not been occupied as a packinghouse since the new Armour and Swift plants have been in operation. The burned plant comprised eight buildings, seven of which were built of stone and one of brick, and ranging from one to five stories. The plant when constructed in 1889, 1890, 1891 and 1892, cost approximately \$450,000, and nothing is left but heaps of debris and a few wrecked walls. With the buildings were consumed most of the contents and an ice factory.

The plant was the property of the Southwestern Mechanical Company, having been transferred to it by Armour & Company last December. H. C. Gardner, of Swift & Company, Chicago, is president of the Southwestern Mechanical Company, and A. G. Donovan general manager. As far as can be ascertained the insurance on the plant was only \$84,000. It will probably not be rebuilt.

STATISTICAL BUREAU IN TROUBLE.

The charges made by the secretary of the Southern Cotton Association against the statistical experts of the government who compile the government's cotton estimates threaten to develop into a national scandal. It should be understood at the outset that these charges affect the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture, and not the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, of which O. P. Austin is the chief. This bureau is in no way affected.

The trouble is in Secretary Wilson's bureau in the Agricultural Department, and it is causing Secretary Wilson to lay awake nights. The charges first made related solely to the doctoring of cotton returns and the giving out of advance information, but it is now declared that the scope of the investigation may be extended so as to include the preparation of reports on agricultural and other farm products. The "house-cleaning" even threatens to extend to all of the executive departments.

The intimation is that a conspiracy exists between governmental officials and stock brokering interests in New York and Washington, for the purpose of manipulating stocks. John Hyde, the statistician of the department, is en route to Europe on a pleasure trip. It is understood that he has been asked to return.

MUNICIPAL ABATTOIRS IN EUROPE

While American business methods and conditions would make a municipal system of slaughter-houses in this country impracticable if not impossible—political demagogues and yellow newspapers to the contrary notwithstanding—in the countries of continental Europe they do business differently, and living conditions are such that municipal supervision of the slaughtering of animals for food becomes not only necessary, but it is found advisable that the city actually operate the abattoir.

The slaughter-houses of Paris are famous as sanitary and architectural models; in fact, they so impressed the dyspeptic correspondent of a London medical journal as to cause him to denounce the more practical and businesslike American packing-houses as everything that was unworthy. He could not see why the Chicago meat plants should not all be one story high and spread out all over the face of Cook county, designed with all the artistic elegance and disregard of economic conditions characteristic of public abattoirs abroad. A correspondent of a Chicago paper who is abroad has been looking into the municipal slaughtering establishment of Budapest, Hungary, and he disposes of the political idea of municipal abattoirs by quoting the directors of this successful Hungarian institution as saying that city-owned slaughter-houses are not adapted to a competitive trade, but are based on a sanitary rather than an economic idea.

Operated for Sanitary Reasons.

"Sanitary reasons are the principal ones which control the establishment of municipal abattoirs in Budapest, as well as in other parts of Europe," says this authority. "In the olden days, you know, butchers killed beef, and sheep, and hogs on their own premises. This was not extravagant, but in course of time it became positively dangerous, and a distinct menace to the public health. By establishing slaughter houses the municipality concentrates the business, subjects it to constant sanitary supervision, and thus reduces the danger to the minimum.

"That is quite true in theory. The butchers agree among themselves and do the killing, for which they pay the municipality a fixed charge for the use of the building and machinery. As a matter of course, we are obliged to establish a monopoly of the killing of beef and hogs in Budapest for the municipality. Then we lease our building and apparatus, and the result is that the butchers combine together and make arrangements among themselves for the economical slaughtering of the cattle.

"For the purpose of preventing a monopoly among the larger butchers, we have established a semi-official company or society, which has for its aim the assistance of the small butchers. We advance money to them to buy their cattle, and to handle the product through all the processes of manufacture. The society has control of the meat until it is disposed of in the market, and in this way there is no possibility of loss. We are in a position now where we sometimes have loaned out among the butchers from \$8,000 to \$10,000 at a time, and the percentage of loss is so small it is scarcely worth considering. In this way we find that the butch-

ers, even when they happen to be without capital, are enabled to compete with the larger concerns, and an absolute monopoly of the purchase of the cattle on the hoof or the disposal of the manufactured product in the markets is practically impossible.

Profits of the Enterprise.

"We began to build in 1873. Our investment represents about \$1,300,000 for the cattle house and \$1,000,000 for the abattoir devoted to the slaughter of hogs. During that time the average income of the abattoirs has been 4½ per cent. We now handle about 180,000 beef cattle and 300,000 hogs annually. For this current year the estimated expenses of the cattle market and slaughter house will be \$220,000, and the income \$340,000. For the hog market and slaughter house the estimated disbursements are only \$80,000, and the income \$215,000, so that will be even more profit in this direction.

"The system is really a triple one, embracing the stockyards, the slaughter houses, and the markets. In the abattoirs our aim is to fix the price as nearly as possible at cost, because we establish a monopoly of the business of killing and the idea is not that the city should make any money out of it. In the management of markets, however, a distinctly different theory obtains. That is purely a commercial business and there is no special monopoly involved. The municipality builds the markets and lets out the space in such a way as to make a large return on the investment.

"While, as I have said, the average income of the killing of beef has been 4½ per cent for the last thirty years on the investment, the average profit of the markets devoted to the sale of this product have amounted to 17 per cent. These surplus profits are turned into the city funds because the capital came from the same source. Taking now the entire beef business, including both the slaughter houses and the market, we have arrived at an average net profit of 8.3 per cent, which is as much of a return as anybody could expect from any business. It is only since 1902 that we have actively gone into the killing of the hogs, so that our figures on this branch of the work are not yet reliable enough to present a proper report."

Not Practicable for America.

"Do you consider that this European system of municipal enterprise is applicable to our conditions in America?" he was asked.

"I should say it would only be so on condition that you should establish a complete monopoly of the slaughter business. This monopoly lies at the foundation of our plans here, because, as I say, the motive is sanitary rather than financial or economical. If we were to permit slaughtering anywhere within the limits of the city, as used to be the case many years ago, when individual butchers purchased cattle and killed them, it would not only render the butchers independent of the municipal abattoirs but it would open the doors for the return of the insanitary conditions, which we found it necessary to abolish by means of the public slaughter houses.

"Inasmuch as we do not attempt to operate the abattoirs, but simply furnish the means of doing the work by our city butchers, there

is a possibility of combination among them, but at the same time we are obliged to keep up the monopoly of the slaughtering business. That is to say, if meat is slaughtered outside of Budapest and brought into the city it is compelled to pay its proportion to the abattoir just as much as if it were slaughtered here. If it were otherwise our local butchers, after having paid the regular price to the municipality, might be forced later on to come in competition with meat killed in the country, and probably without sanitary inspection, and with much cheaper labor, rents, and other expenses.

"Our abattoirs are of local influence, or nearly so, and have not been intended for the killing and preserving of meat for export, so that of course, the situation is essentially different from that which prevails in Chicago, where the great packers have undertaken the production of meat products not merely for Chicago alone, but for the whole world."

S. & S. IMPROVEMENTS.

The latest report of changes and improvements in S. & S. branches is as follows:

The plant at Akron O., which was burned several months ago, has been replaced by a large, new brick building instead of the frame structure which was destroyed. It contains all modern branch conveniences.

Plans for the branch at Columbus, O., have been completed and ground will be broken within a few days.

The new plant at Norfolk, Va., will be completed and opened in 30 days.

Improvements have been made to the branch at Washington, D. C., by double-decking the coolers and putting in a pipeline, thus avoiding the use of ice.

Fire in the stables on Ninth street, Philadelphia, last Friday, destroyed the structure, but the horses, wagons and equipment were saved. The horses are being boarded while a building is under construction.

Need a good man? Keep an eye on page 48.

**ELECTRICAL
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PLANT
SERVICE**

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LEAFLET No. 22130

WILEY ON FOOD INSPECTION

Ever since the Department of Agriculture instituted its policy of holding up food imports at the ports of entry and inspecting them for violation of the law regulating such importations, there has been a continued and more or less heated discussion concerning the methods pursued and the results effected. The food inspection plan was the idea of Dr. H. W. Wiley, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry of the Agricultural Department, and Dr. Wiley has had to bear the brunt of the criticism.

In the year book of the Department of Agriculture just issued Dr. Wiley sets forth at length for the first time a full statement of the ideas and purposes of the department in pursuing the course it has adopted with regard to food imports. Concerning the clause of the regulations which prohibits the importation of foods which are forbidden in the countries of their origin, he says:

Attitude on Objectionable Imports.

This country sympathizes with other countries in the efforts which they are making to improve the quality of food products and to restrict and control the adulteration thereof. Naturally, in countries where laws have been established relating to the control of foods there may be large quantities of food manufactured or on hand which cannot be sold or offered for sale in the country where they are made. It is only a natural incident of trade that the owners of such foods should seek an outlet for them; in other words, send them to countries where rigid inspection is not practiced. This country, moreover, believes that the efforts of foreign countries in improving the quality of their foods should be supported by our own action. If, therefore, we should continue to accept from such countries food products that are contrary to their own laws, we should be aiding and abetting the disobedience of law in foreign countries.

We discourage the shipment from the United States of food products which are of a character contrary to existing regulations in foreign countries to which they are consigned. We go farther than this; we offer to examine before shipment cargoes of American food products intended for such countries, to determine whether or not they are suitable for export. We refuse to give a clean bill of health to such food products if they are found on examination to be of a character forbidden by the laws of the countries to which they are consigned. This is done under direct authority of Congress.

We thus propose to discourage in every possible way the shipment of such contraband articles of food to foreign countries. If in disregard of the provisions of our law American citizens export to foreign countries food products which are forbidden therein, they cannot with any justice claim any protection from the United States, because they have neglected the very simple precaution which it is their right to secure, namely, such an inspection before shipment as has been mentioned above.

Wiley's Preservative Definition.

Concerning preservatives Dr. Wiley defines the position of the department as follows:

The attitude of the executors of the law in regard to preservatives in food products is a conservative one. Where actual demonstration or the weight of expert authority has shown that a preservative is injurious to health, its occurrence in a food product is deemed reprehensible. In all cases the importers are notified of the existence of a preservative in these products, and when it is deemed injurious to health such products are excluded. In the execution of the law the tendency is to reach a point where all preservatives in food products will be eliminated.

It is not regarded as necessary, in order to preserve food products, that chemical preservatives be employed, save those of a condimentary nature which have been used from immemorial times, namely, sugar, salt, spices, vinegar and wood smoke. These are not only condimentary, but also to a certain extent preservative bodies, whose presence is indicated by flavor and color, and which in moderate quantities are regarded not only as uninjurious but useful. The utility of condimentary bodies in promoting digestion is unquestioned, and hence there can be no logical basis for regarding such bodies as deleterious.

On the other hand, non-condimentary bodies which do not reveal themselves by taste or odor are looked upon with the greatest suspicion. Such bodies are salicylic and benzoic acids, formaldehyde, boric acid and borax and sulphites and sulphurous acid are regarded as unnecessary and as positively deleterious. Such non-condimentary substances probably will be entirely excluded from food products and their admission for the time being will be only under certain restrictions, which will preserve the public health from any appreciable injury.

First Results of the System.

The extent of the inspection during the first year of the existence of the law is shown in the following table of imported food samples received by the Bureau of Chemistry and results of inspection reported, from July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904:

Results of Inspection.	Wine.	Meat.	Mis-Olive cella- Found contrary to law:	oil. neous.	T'l.
Admitted with a caution, on the ground of being first offense.....	50	9	11	38	108
Admitted after the labels were changed to harmonize with the law.....	1	9	10	17	37
Required to be reshipped beyond the jurisdiction of the United States.....	37	2	14	3	56
Condemned, but not disposed of.....	4	11	2	5	22
Total.....	92	31	37	63	223
Found to comply with the law.....	776	150	476	255	1,657
Total number of samples examined from invoices detained.....	868	181	513	318	1,880
Samples taken from invoices not detained.....	300	2	3	61	366

In summing up, Dr. Wiley says:

Although the inspection of food products has not yet extended over two years, it is already seen that most beneficial results have been obtained. Fortunately, during all this time no recourse has been had to the courts, either to secure the enforcement of the act or to prevent it. In nearly all cases importers have been satisfied with the evidence furnished, and have collaborated cordially with the officials of the Treasury Department and those of the Department of Agriculture in securing compliance with the provisions of the act. It is true there has been some misunderstanding in regard to what the act means, and this misunderstanding has been shared, to some extent, by foreign governments; but this has not interfered in any way with the proper execution of the law. No attempt has been made to execute the law in any except the broadest spirit, and every courtesy possible within the proper construction of the law has been extended to those importers who innocently were violators of its provisions.

It is gratifying also to know that the exporters in foreign countries, as a rule, have been eager to learn of the exact character of the requirements of the law, and in many cases have made an earnest effort to comply with them. Nevertheless, as in all cases, there are some instances where it is evident that compliance with the law will only be secured by its rigid execution and not by voluntary action.

One unfortunate circumstance connected with the enforcement of the law is that up

to the present time it has not been possible to inspect more than a small percentage of imported products. It thus may happen that an article may be excluded at one time or at one port and the same article admitted at another time or at another port. This of course has the appearance of discrimination when in reality it is only a necessity that arises from impossibility of complete inspection.

NEW LOS ANGELES PLANT.

Extensive preparations have been begun by the Hauser Packing Company, at Los Angeles, Calif., for the erection of buildings to be used in connection with its new plant. Permits were taken out for the erection of four buildings. They will be brick and steel structures, two of them being single story and the others four stories each. The main building will be 167 by 98 feet and four stories high. It will contain fifteen rooms and cost \$450,000. The abattoir will be 88 by 89 feet, four stories high, with eleven rooms and cost \$20,000. An engine house 50 by 90 feet, single story, and to cost about \$5,000, and a stable 78 by 96 feet, single story, and to cost \$3,000, will complete the buildings. The entire plant will cover about eighteen acres, and when completed will involve an expenditure of about \$200,000. It is expected to have it ready for operation in about three months.

LOUISIANA OIL MEN ORGANIZE.

A conference was held in New Orleans last week between 26 cottonseed oil mill men from the interior of the State, and arrangements made to conduct an organization independently of the New Orleans oil interests, with which the outsiders claim to have had some trouble. The mill men will organize a publicity bureau which is expected to keep interior mills posted on all matters of value, act as guardian of shipments from country mills that are rejected by New Orleans buyers and adjust them, and will watch the State Railroad Commission to prevent antagonistic rates, from which interior mills now claim to be suffering. There is talk of appropriating a large sum for this bureau, with a manager in charge at a big salary.

GEORGIA OIL MILLS GET TOGETHER.

Through the personal activity of L. A. Ransom, of Atlanta, the cottonseed oil mill men of Georgia got together on Thursday at Lithia Springs, Ga., and formed the Georgia State Association, the first State organization of its kind outside of Texas. The Georgia crude mill men are nearly all young men, and every one of them is a hustler. The meeting covered two days and developed a lot of enthusiasm, the members going home filled with a determination to boom the products of the cotton seed in their local territory and show what could be done in the way of developing a home market.

WEIL IS WELL AGAIN.

Samuel Weil, secretary and treasurer of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, who went to Europe several weeks ago for his health, writes to friends in New York that he is completely restored and has not felt as well for several years. His condition before leaving concerned his colleagues deeply, and they are consequently relieved to hear of his improvement.

OIL MILL MEN AT MEMPHIS

The twelfth annual convention of the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association was held last week at Memphis, Tenn. It was notable for the fact that it marked an enlargement of the field of the association, making it for the first time a body of national scope. The association membership, heretofore confined largely to Texas and the Territories, was given an impetus at this meeting which will swell its rolls and make it useful and powerful wherever cottonseed oil mills are operated in this country. Next year's convention will be held at Dallas, Tex.

The Memphis mill men, under the able leadership of Chairman Faherty, of the Arrangements Committee, did everything in their power to make the visit of the outside superintendents pleasant and profitable, and they succeeded admirably. An extensive exhibit of mill machinery and appliances added to the practical value of the meeting. The character of the officers elected for the ensuing year insures continued progress for the organization and more growth in its size and usefulness. The men chosen were:

President—H. J. J. Thiessen, Sherman, Tex.

First Vice-President—M. W. Faherty, Memphis, Tenn.

Second Vice-President—S. J. Duke, Pittsburg, Tex.

Third Vice-President—T. J. McNulty, Brookhaven, Miss.

Fourth Vice-President—T. G. Wolf, Oklahoma City, O. T.

Fifth Vice-President—A. A. Diffey, Fort Smith, Ark.

Secretary-Treasurer—M. B. Wilson, Lockhart, Tex.

Assistant Secretary—Mrs. M. B. Wilson, Lockhart, Tex.

Welcomed by Business Men.

The convention met in Germania Hall and the first session was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Thompson. The address of welcome was delivered by President H. P. Johnson, of the Memphis Merchants' Exchange, who is also district manager for the Southern Cotton Oil Company. Among other things Mr. Johnson said:

"As president of the Memphis Merchants' Exchange, and on behalf of that institution and also on behalf of the Memphis oil mills, I extend to you a cordial welcome to this great and growing city. We all feel a sense of pride and delight that you should have selected Memphis as a meeting place for your deliberations and exercises.

"The superintendents of oil mills occupy positions of great responsibility. They are the men on whom we depend for results as to yields and who must constantly keep this vital point in mind and work for improvements in every department of the business. After your mill is put in first class physical condition you have for attention and consideration the question of rendering your seed clean and free as possible from all extraneous substances. Then the question of close linting, proper hulling, separation, cooking and pressing. You are the men behind the guns who are expected to watch all these things and to keep up the standard of eternal vigilance.

"Your display of machinery, etc., here is most interesting. Every exposition, great or small, has helped to some step in the direction of improvement. They record the world's advancement and stimulate the enterprise, energy and intellect of the people. You meet here to exchange ideas, and this is always edu-

cational. Friendly competition follows, which spurs you on to greater effort in an endeavor to reach further needed improvements and to devise means by which you can economize in the cost of the production and thus achieve better results for those you represent.

"In the great world outside there must be differences of lot and position. One has been fortunate, another toiling perhaps as faithfully has been drawn into adverse currents. One has become famous, his name shining in great letters as we read of his marked and pronounced success. Another lurks in small type among the supernumeraries, but here we stand as members of a scattered family gathered together with a fixed purpose to lend and contribute in every manner possible to the upbuilding and success of an industry which has taken on such strides in the past few years and which has become one of the most important industrial enterprises throughout the South. I am in the business myself and know you can all help to make it more profitable than has been reflected during the last two or three seasons.

"You should direct your attention, as far as it may be possible for you to do so, toward stimulating a better demand for our manufactured products. You can commence in a small way and it will soon grow to a point where we will not be dependent on Europe to consume our manufactured products, which is largely the case at present."

Reports Show Prosperity.

Ex-president George T. Parkhouse, of Cisco, Tex., replied in behalf of the association to the welcoming speech in a very happy fashion, even though he had been called upon without previous notice. President Thiessen's annual report and the other reports of the officers showed the organization to be in a prosperous condition, though the co-operation of all the members was continually urged to increase the membership and influence of the body.

Though a good deal of time was devoted to trips on the river and visits to various amusement resorts and other entertainment features arranged by the local committee, yet there was a long list of interesting papers arranged for on topics of close interest to the mill superintendents. Most of those who had been asked to talk to the convention did so. There was a question box, and free discussions followed the reading of many of the papers. The list included the following:

"General Care and Maintenance of a Mill," M. W. Faherty, Memphis Tenn.

"The Position of the Oil Mill Superintendent," Thomas Bell, Tyler, Texas.

"Relation of Linters to Huller and Separators," H. Wunderlich, Waco, Texas.

"Odds and Ends Around the Oil Mill," Bert Anderson, Cleburne, Texas.

"Needed Legislation for the Oil Mill Industry," H. E. Harman, Atlanta, Ga.

"The Importance of the Chemical Test for Cake and Oil," R. H. Schumacher, Sherman, Texas.

"Why Fertilizers Should Be Made in Connection With an Oil Mill," W. C. Spoons, Minden, La.

"Relation Between Superintendents and Supply Men," J. A. Ballard, Sherman, Texas.

"Care and Maintenance of Linters in the Oil Mill," T. R. Collett, Memphis, Tenn.

"Pointers on Electrical Installation," Frank Boardman, E. E., Memphis, Tenn.

"Care of the Electric Light Plant in the Mill," S. L. Gibson, Durant, I. T.

"Meal Cooking," J. W. Stevens, Caruthersville, Mo.

"The Importance of Cleaning the Seed," F. P. Morris, Clarksville, Texas.

"Our Association; Its Inception, Achievements and Aims," George T. Parkhouse, Cisco, Texas.

"Opportunities for Technically Trained Men," S. D. Handley, Dallas, Texas.

"Contributions of the Chemist to the Development of the Oil Mill Industry," Felix Paquin, Ph. B., Memphis, Tenn.

"Progress of the Oil Mill Industry in Twenty Years," W. T. Blackwell, Dallas, Texas.

COTTON OIL AS A BUTTER MAKER.

The publicity bureau of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association is conducting a vigorous campaign in its effort to teach the people of Texas the value of cottonseed oil and meal. It has been quite successful in inducing Texas hog-raisers to take up cottonseed meal as a finishing feed for their market hogs, and in doing away with the very general prejudice against meal because of the belief that it was a dangerous feed for swine.

In addition to this, the bureau has been advocating the use of a quantity of good cooking oil in the ordinary family churning, to increase the quantity and improve the quality of the butter. This claim, it is said, has also been substantiated by repeated tests. For this purpose, the following directions concerning the use of the oil are given, the fact being emphasized that only good deodorized cooking oil must be used:

"Heat a quantity of good deodorized cooking (cottonseed) oil to about blood heat, and just before beginning to churn, add to the milk, using about a half teacupful to each gallon of milk, and proceed as usual.

"A good cooking oil can be bought from any progressive grocer at about 50 cents per gallon or less, which is about 6½ cents per pound.

"A three-gallon churning will take about a pound of oil. It will hasten the coming of the butter, assist in its better collection, improve the quality of both it and the butter-milk, and being returned as butter will give, with the better collection of the butter fat, an increased yield of a pound to a pound and a half of butter and a profit equal to the difference between the selling price of the butter and the cost price of the oil.

"If your grocer does not keep good oil (and only good deodorized oil is fit to be used, for there is a great difference in the quality), write to Robert Gibson, secretary, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, Dallas, Tex., and he will tell you where to get it."

KILLING RESUMED AT TRENTON.

The Armour Packing Company has resumed the slaughtering of lambs at its plant at Trenton, N. J. Killing was suspended last spring, but the conditions of trade are now such that the company finds it advisable to resume abattoir operations there.

ADD TO PROFITS OF THE PLANT.

Packers' profits are in by-products. Find out what you've got. Let us analyze them. Stillwell-Provisioner Laboratory, 36 Gold street, New York.

A NEW SWIFT WHOLESALE MARKET.

The distribution of dressed meats and packinghouse products under the extensive modern business system of the big packing concerns involves a system of distributive machinery as elaborate and costly in proportion as the main meat plants themselves. Economic business methods call for what are really small packing plants at every distributive point, and the branch houses of the packing companies, instead of being mere wholesale markets, are evolving into something infinitely more elaborate and costly.

A good example of the up-to-date branch wholesale house is the new market just completed by Swift & Company at Allegheny, Pa., at a cost of \$125,000. The front elevation of the structure is shown in the accompanying illustration. No building of its kind could be more complete. It is located on Anderson street, adjacent to the main line elevation of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

The building covers 12,000 square feet, and is four stories in height. The use of wood in insulation or finish being almost eliminated makes the building thoroughly fireproof, besides reducing to a minimum the rapid deterioration generally experienced in buildings of this class. The exterior is of mottled buff pressed brick. The first story a tooled limestone, with heavy limestone trimmings throughout.

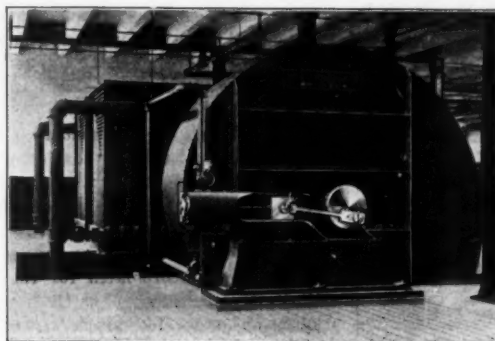
In the arrangement of side-track facilities, an unusual departure from general custom has been made. The track, which has a capacity for eight cars, is located on a level with the third floor, and from there the products are distributed throughout the building by automatic drops and electric elevators. The dressed beef, sheep and calves pass down to the main selling cooler on the first floor. This cooler has a capacity for 250 cattle and 300 sheep and calves, besides several car loads of fresh pork, produce, etc.

The interior finish and arrangements were designed with an object for presenting not only a most pleasing effect, but also maintaining, in the best possible manner, the immense amount of perishable product handled. The walls of the coolers are finished in white tiling and marble-lithic plaster. The sales-room at the front is finished entirely in white tile. The smokehouses, for the preparation of Premium hams and bacon, are located at the front, and are separated from the sales-room by a white tile and plate-glass partition.

The second floor is fitted for the use of the general offices and telegraph office. That portion over the beef cooler containing the direct expansion refrigeration coils is so arranged as to permit of a constant circulation of pure fresh air around the product and in the coolers below.

The third floor is devoted to general storage coolers, the preparation of meats for the smokehouses, and the manufacture of sausage and various products. The fourth floor will be utilized for the dry storage of soaps, boxed goods, etc.

A commodious stable is also provided in connection with this market. On the first floor the wagons are stored, while the second is given over to stables, with a capacity for twenty horses. On the third floor is the hay

POSITIVE VENTILATION

as well as uniform heating is insured by the Sturtevant System. The air is forced where it is wanted, not merely allowed to go. It is thoroughly distributed. A slight pressure is maintained within the building, so that all leakage is outward. Not a steam pipe is needed in any room. It is all concentrated in connection with the fan.

B. F. STURTEVANT CO., Boston, Mass.

General Office and Works, Hyde Park, Mass.
New York Philadelphia Chicago London

Designers and Builders of Heating, Ventilating, Drying and Mechanical Draft Apparatus; Fans, Blowers and Exhausters; Steam Engines, Electric Motors and Generating Sets; Fuel Economizers; Forges, Exhaust Heads, Steam Traps, Etc.

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loft. The same careful sanitary arrangement as used throughout the entire building is maintained in the stable portion.

The basement is so constructed that it is waterproof against the constantly recurring floods of the Allegheny River. This basement is used for the refrigeration, lighting and power plant, consisting of gas engines of 125 h. p., refrigerating machinery for fifty tons and electric generators for 75 kilowatts.

Watch the "Wanted and For Sale" page for bargains or business opportunities or open situations. It's page 48.

ARMOUR MANAGER HURT.

William Baumgartner, manager of the Armour Packing Company's house at Trenton, N. J., was the victim of a painful accident last week which will lay him up for a week or more. While on a fishing trip with a party of friends at Beech Haven he slipped and dislocated his shoulder, a happening which broke up the fishing expedition and put Baumgartner out of business for a time. He hopes to be out in a few days, however, and declares that his experience has not dampened his ardor as a fisherman.



NEW SWIFT WHOLESALE MARKET AT ALLEGHENY, PA.

TRADE GLEANINGS

The Southern Cotton Growers Association, through the branch at Clanton, Ala., is arranging to put up a fertilizer factory.

Southern Fertilizer & Chemical Company has been incorporated in New Jersey to do business in Jacksonville, Fla. The capital is \$150,000, and the incorporators, A. J. Moore, L. E. Crusel and S. G. Bon Durant.

A plant for meat extract and packing will be erected in Texas by capitalists represented by J. Ormerod of New York, who has been looking over Fort Worth, San Antonio and Houston. The company will be called Texas Liebig Meat Company and it will handle 2,000 hogs, 1,000 cattle and 2,000 sheep per day.

Chickasha Cotton Oil Company, of Norman, I. T., has been formed with \$100,000 capital, by E. B. Johnson, C. H. Bessant of Norman, R. K. Wooten, H. B. Johnson of Chickasha, and others.

Central Oil & Fertilizer Company, of Cordele, Ga., reported organized last week, is in the market for roofing. R. L. Wilson is president.

Farmers Packing Company, of Sterling, Ill., has been organized with \$1,500,000 capital, to erect a packing plant. Local farmers and stock raisers and butchers are interested.

The old packing-house of the Fort Worth Packing Company, at Ft. Worth, Tex., now used as a storehouse, and two small buildings owned by Swift & Company and Armour & Company were destroyed by fire Sunday, causing a loss of \$150,000, which is fully covered by insurance.

Pelham Market Company, of Atlantic City, N. J., to deal in poultry, food, farm and dairy products and acquire the business of Pelham Market, 6624 Germantown avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., has been incorporated with a capital of \$25,000, by George W. Hess, Harry C. Van Syckel, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.; Henry Jacoby, Atlantic City.

The American Agricultural Chemical Company is planning to start a branch at Argentine, near Kansas City.

Swift & Company will build a large soap making plant at Atlanta, Ga., using the buildings of the Georgia Soap Company. The plant will make 500,000 lbs. of soap per week.

The Plankinton Packing Company, of Milwaukee, Wis., is arranging to greatly increase its capital stock.

Greenwald Packing Company, of Wilmington, Del., has been incorporated to deal in meats, cattle and sheep, with \$120,000 capital.

National Soap Manufacturing Company, of Philadelphia, Pa., has bought a lot at 26th street and Susquehanna avenue, on which to build a three-story manufacturing plant, 50 by 100 feet.

The Dobbins Soap Company, of Camden, N. J., is building a three-story addition to its plant, 50 by 100 feet, at a cost of \$11,000.

The Armour Packing Company has resumed small stock slaughtering at its plant at Trenton, N. J.

Fire in the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger lard refinery at Kansas City, Mo., did about \$20,000 damage, but will not cause any delay in operation.

The St. Paul Union Stockyards Company, of St. Paul, Minn., will spend \$138,000 in improvements. The old board of directors

has been re-elected and has chosen the following officers: L. F. Swift, chairman of the board; M. D. Flower, president; J. S. Bangs, vice president; A. A. McKechnie, secretary and treasurer, and H. B. Carroll, assistant treasurer.

Winsor Company, of New York, has been incorporated to deal in hides and skins, capital, \$100,000. Directors: Gustavus Sargent, Jr., E. W. Sargent, West Medford, Mass.; H. M. Lewis, New York.

The American Hide Products Company, Camden, N. J., has been chartered with a capital of \$200,000. Incorporators, Basil W. Boesch, James H. Bridge, George P. Spittall, Joseph T. Smith and F. A. Rex.

Klein Brothers' Packing Company, of Pittsburgh, Pa., has incorporated for the buying, selling and slaughtering of cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry and other live stock; the capital is \$25,000, and the directors are John F. Klein, Carnegie; Peter Klein, Presto; Valentine Klein, Cecil.

Lambert's Market of Richmond, Va., has been incorporated with \$5,000 capital, by J. E. Lambert, president and general manager; F. E. B. Lambert, secretary and treasurer.

Campbell Brothers Company, of Danville, Ill., has been incorporated with \$75,000 capital to engage in meat packing. The incorporators are J. J. Campbell, J. B. Campbell and B. F. Campbell.

The Flash Products Company, of 26 Moore street, New York City, manufacturer of soaps and oils, has applied to the Supreme Court for voluntary dissolution, and Justice Clarke granted an order to show cause on Sept. 13. The liabilities are \$5,027 and the assets \$2,259.

The following have been elected directors of the Farmers' Cottonseed Oil Company of Martin, Ga.: T. W. McAllister, of Lavonia; Sloan Bruce, A. P. Davis, Sam Crawford and Dave Hayes.

Aberdeen Cotton Oil Company, of Aberdeen, Monroe County, La., with \$75,000 capital, has been incorporated by J. W. Taylor, J. M. Boone and others.

Read Fertilizer Company, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has reduced its capital from \$15,000 to \$2,000.

Austin Land & Livestock Company, of Cascade, Mont., with \$75,000, has been chartered by Charles H. Austin, Sarah E. Austin and Charles E. Hoag.

Jefferson Market & Storage Company, of Louisville, Ky., has been incorporated with \$60,000 capital, by Louis J. Hicks and 67 others.

Tweedy & Barnes Co. has been incorporated to deal in agricultural products; capital, \$15,000. President, Alfred V. Barnes, No. 114 Pierrepont street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; treasurer and clerk, John H. Tweedy, North Attleboro, Mass.

PROPOSAL.

OFFICE PURCHASING COMMISSARY, U. S. Army, 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., June 10, 1905.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence stores in this city for the month of July, 1905, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on June 20, 1905, and then opened. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores, opened June 20, 1905," addressed to Major D. L. BRAINARD, Commissary, U. S. A. June 10 and 17.

TEXAS CRUSHERS' CONVENTION.

The Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the progenitor of the present Interstate Association, and the most vigorous of all State organizations, holds its annual convention next week at Galveston. President Cooper has sent out the following explanatory letter concerning the meeting:

Georgetown, Texas, June 10.

Galveston has been selected as the place, and June 20, 21 and 22 the time, for the eleventh annual meeting of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association. Those who have been so fortunate as to attend previous meetings at Galveston know how the hospitality of the people and the natural advantages of the city combine to make the sojourn one of great pleasure. You cannot afford to miss it.

In addition to the rest and recreation afforded by the delightful sea breeze, refreshing baths and varied entertainments provided by the citizens, the next meeting promises to be one of the most important in the history of the association. Past experience has thrown much light on the cottonseed business, and it is expected the discussions of improved methods of manufacture, insurance, transportation, rules, etc., will result in making many "crooked paths" straight.

Arrangements for excursion rates to Galveston from all Texas points, Oklahoma and Indian Territory have been perfected at one fare plus 10 per cent from Texas, and one fare plus \$2.00 from Oklahoma and Indian Territory. Tickets will be on sale June 17 and to arrive on the morning of the 20th, with return limit June 24.

Our headquarters will be at the office of the Galveston Business League, Tremont Hotel, and every one is requested to register their names there upon arrival, in order to know exactly how many are in attendance.

Although this is a meeting of the Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, a cordial invitation is also extended to every one engaged in the business, whether members or not, together with their families and friends, to be present.

Respectfully,

J. E. COOPER, President.

ROBERT GIBSON, Secretary.

Watch the "Wanted and For Sale" page for bargains or business opportunities or open situations. It's page 48.

BY-PRODUCTS

FURNISH THE
MARGIN OF PROFIT
IN THE PACKING-
HOUSE BUSINESS.

LEARN HOW TO GET AT THEM

STILLWELL-
PROVISIONER
LABORATORY

36 Gold Street
New York
Branch: Floor A
Produce Exchange

THE BEEF INDUSTRY

Report of James R. Garfield, Commissioner of Corporations, United States Department of Commerce and Labor.

CHAPTER II.—ORGANIZATION AND CAPITALIZATION OF THE LARGE PACKING COMPANIES.

(Continued from last week.)

Apparent Absence of Overcapitalization.

The objection of overcapitalization does not appear to apply with much force in the case of the great beef-packing companies. On the contrary, the evidence points strongly to the conclusion that, so far as the parent companies of the six groups already discussed are concerned, fixed liabilities are more than secured by actual assets. There are, indeed, suggestions in some instances of an effort to conceal values and profits rather than to inflate them. It should be stated that the question of capitalization has been considered by the bureau chiefly from the standpoint of the consumer rather than from that of the investor, and principally for the purpose of determining whether profits constitute an excessive return on the capital invested.

Before discussing the individual companies in detail, a few general considerations may be noted as tending to establish that the capitalization is not inflated.

First. The stocks of these companies are in nearly every instance closely held; the only exceptions occur in the case of Swift & Company and the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, of which special mention will be made. Furthermore, the stockholders are in most of the other cases limited to members of the respective families, except for a small amount of scattered stock. This being the case, there is little inducement to inflate capitalization; indeed, there is an inducement to avoid such inflation because of the corresponding increase in taxes on capital stock.

Second. With the exception of Swift & Company of Illinois, none of the six companies has listed its stock on any public stock exchange, nor is such stock actually dealt in in a public manner. Any transfers of the stocks of the other five companies are apparently very infrequent.

No "Promotion" in This Company.

Third. There has been no "promotion," in the ordinary sense, in the organization of these companies. Swift & Company of Illinois, the only corporation which has what may be called a public market for its securities, has invariably sold its issues of capital stock and bonds at par and for cash.

Fourth. The known large investment of these companies in fixed plants. The packing houses of all these companies are of great size and obviously represent a large cash investment. This is also true of the private car line services, an approximate value of the investment in which may be arrived at since the number of cars is known.

The only one of these six companies which publishes regular reports is Swift & Company of Illinois, and its annual statement consists of a mere balance sheet, much condensed, with no income account. Balance sheets for some of the other corporations are filed in certain States. Aside from such brief statements, there is little basis for discussing the merits of capitalization.

Swift & Company.

In the case of Swift & Company a general presumption in favor of the conclusion that the capitalization is fair is established by the fact, already noted, that the entire \$35,000,000 capital stock and the \$5,000,000 bonds of this company have been paid in at par and in cash, not in property. Mr. Edward F. Swift has made the following statement to the Bureau of Corporations:

The shares of the stock of Swift & Company have always been paid for in cash at the par value, at the rate of \$100 per share. From time to time, when increased capital was contemplated for use in enlarging and facilitating the business, stockholders were given an opportunity to subscribe for pro rata amount of stock, and there has never been any of Swift & Company's stock issued except on payment of \$100 per share, and the full capitalization of \$35,000,000 is now issued and paid for. When the company has acquired the securities of other companies, as, for example, when the stock of Swift & Company of Maine was recently purchased, the properties were bought for cash.

Mr. Swift further stated that the proceeds of the \$5,000,000 of bonds were paid into the corporation in cash at par.

Following are comparative balance sheets of Swift & Company of Illinois for 1904 and 1898:

ASSETS.			
	1904.	1898.	Increase.
Real estate, etc.	\$14,099,987	\$8,679,682	\$6,020,305
Unexpired insurance	—	56,515	*56,515
Horses, wagons and harnesses	106,449	71,097	35,352
Investments, including branches	7,652,519	4,111,308	3,541,211
QUICK ASSETS.			
Sundry stocks and bonds	\$7,889,908	\$1,967,214	\$5,922,784
Cash	2,485,963	933,786	1,552,177
Accounts receivable	16,290,990	3,944,561	12,346,429
Equity over amount drawn on consignments	—	1,695,209	*1,695,209
Live cattle, sheep, hogs, dressed beef, etc., on hand	15,531,189	8,313,990	7,217,199
Total assets	\$64,657,096	\$29,773,362	\$34,883,734
LIABILITIES.			
Capital stock paid in	\$35,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$20,000,000
Bonds	5,000,000	2,500,000	2,500,000
Bond interest accrued	32,500	—	32,500
Bills payable	13,394,662	7,861,825	5,472,837
Accounts payable	2,475,996	1,316,303	1,159,693
Due Swift & Co.'s connections	—	2,017,917	*2,017,917
Taxes	537,933	—	537,933
Surplus	8,246,005	1,077,317	7,168,688
Total liabilities	\$64,657,096	\$29,773,362	\$34,883,734

*Decrease.

Since the bureau has made no physical examination of the properties of Swift & Company and no inspection of its private books, about the only comment on the balance sheet which can safely be made is that contained in the general considerations already noted. Special mention may be made of the investment in private cars. The Swift Refrigerator Transportation Company has 5,473 cars, nearly all of which are of the refrigerator type and most of which are used for packinghouse products. At an average valuation of only \$500 per car, a figure probably too low, the investment in these would be about \$2,750,000; at \$800 per

car it would exceed \$4,300,000; at \$1,000 per car it would amount to practically \$5,500,000. The Swift Live Stock Transportation Company has 404 cars, which, at an average valuation of say \$600 each, would represent an investment of about \$250,000. The stock of both these companies is now owned, through trustees, by Swift & Company of Illinois.

The company's valuation of its equipment is apparently only a small portion of the valuation placed on its total assets. For 1902 a balance sheet of the Swift Refrigerator Transportation Company, as filed in Massachusetts, carried the car property at \$4,886,546. In the same year the total assets of Swift & Company of Illinois—which at that time did not, apparently, include the equipment—were given in the balance sheet of that corporation at \$50,012,861. If the valuation of the entire property was on the same basis as that of the equipment, there would not appear to be much indication of serious overcapitalization. It will be shown later that the car-line investment of the Cudahy Packing Company, as carried on the balance sheet of that corporation, represents less than 7 per cent. of the total resources, while in the case of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company the proportion of the car-line investment to total resources—again as shown in the balance sheet—is only about 5 per cent. All of this indicates that the car properties of a packinghouse company—so far as the packinghouse business proper is concerned—would naturally amount to only a moderate proportion of the total assets. The large known investment of Swift & Company in cars, therefore, constitutes a favorable comment as to the merit of the company's entire capitalization.

The main items in the balance sheet which could be suggestive of overcapitalization are those of the accounts receivable and of inventory of livestock, etc., and manufactured products on hand. The allowance of \$15,531,189 credited to the latter item would, on its face, seem to be a very liberal one. The large packing houses do not regularly carry many days' supply of livestock for slaughter, and the total value of a single day's slaughter would constitute only a small portion of the sum under consideration. By far the greater part of this entry must be represented by manufactured product. On the other hand, with reference to these two items of the balance sheet, it should be remembered that Swift & Company do a business of over \$200,000,000 per year; that stocks of some important commodities are carried several months, and of other important commodities for two or three weeks; and that trade custom, especially in the large export business, requires the company to allow credit for some time on large amounts of sales.

These considerations leave out the question of the large floating indebtedness of Swift & Company, which, in 1904, was reported in the balance sheet at more than \$15,800,000. This large floating debt might possibly modify opinions as to the justification of fixed capital liabilities, but in the absence of more information than the bureau has thus far gathered, intelligent discussion on this point is forbidden.

In connection with the balance sheet the following statement by Mr. Edward F. Swift to the Bureau of Corporations may be quoted:

(Continued on page 30.)

Swift's Choice Dressed Beef

Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Pork, and Provisions

FOR SALE AT THE FOLLOWING BRANCH HOUSES

NEW YORK

Barclay Street Market, 105 Barclay Street
Gansevoort Market, 22-24 Tenth Avenue
West Washington Market, West and Bloomfield Streets
Thirteenth Street Market, 32-34 Tenth Avenue
Manhattan Market, W. 35th Street and Eleventh Avenue

BROOKLYN

Williamsburg Market, 100-102 North Sixth Street
Brooklyn Market, 182-184 Ft. Greene Place
Atlantic Avenue Market, 74-76 Atlantic Avenue
Ft. Greene Sheep Market, 172 Ft. Greene Place

West 39th Street Market, 668-670 West 39th Street
Westchester Avenue Market, 769-771 Westchester Avenue
West Harlem Market, 130th Street and Twelfth Avenue
Eleventh Avenue Market, Eleventh Avenue, bet. 34th and 35th Streets
Murray Hill Market, Foot East 31st Street
West Side Slaughter House } 664-666 West 39th Street
West Side Market }

JERSEY CITY

Wayne Street Market, Corner Wayne and Grove Streets
Ninth Street Market, 138 Ninth Street

Swift & Company New York

Central Office, Nos. 32-34 Tenth Avenue -

FRESH AIR WITHOUT DRAFTS.

Before installing the blower system of heating and ventilation in their factory at Providence, R. I., Irons & Russell investigated shops using similar systems where benches were located next to outside walls. It was found that the moving air was chilled in passing by windows and traveling across the benches, creating an uncomfortable draft for the bench workers. It was decided to move the benches out about 6 inches from the wall, and to use a small amount of direct radiation to offset the effect and produce a

sheet of warm air next to the windows. The result has been very satisfactory. Reducing the indirect radiation to equivalent direct, and adding the direct, the actual ratio of cubic feet of space heated to square feet of radiation is about 80 to 1.

The fan for the heating system, which was furnished by the B. F. Sturtevant Co., Boston, Mass., is driven by a 10 H.P. electric motor with speed regulation giving speeds varying from 100 to 220 r. p. m. on the fan wheel. At the maximum speed the fan is counted on to deliver 40,000 cu. ft. of

air per minute, the fan wheel being about 7 feet in diameter. There are about 1,250 sq. ft. of heating surface in the heating coils, in five four-row and one two-row sections. The warm air is led through an underground duct to two vertical shafts and is distributed on each floor through galvanized iron pipes. The fan system is designed to effect six changes of air an hour in the front portion of the building, and four changes in the rear.

Packers' profits are in by-products. Find out what you've got. Let us analyze them. Stillwell-Provisioner Laboratory, 36 Gold street, New York.

Swift & Company

Jersey City

Beef and Pork Packers

Lard Refiners and General Provision Dealers

For Export and Local Trade

Jersey City Office, 138-154 Ninth Street

New York Office, 342 Produce Exchange

THE National Provisioner NEW YORK and CHICAGO

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MISSIONARY TACTICS

The Texas cottonseed oil people are a bright lot. They have always been the first to act in any movement for the betterment of the industry, and their latest move is typical. They propose to enlist the dairyman as an ally in the campaign of advertising cottonseed oil. The Texas association's publicity bureau has for some time been advertising a recipe for improving the quality and increasing the quantity of dairy butter. The method consists in nothing more nor less than the addition of a pound of good deodorized cooking oil to every three gallons of milk in the churning. It is claimed this will improve the quality of both the butter and buttermilk, and give an increased yield of a pound to a pound and a half of butter.

The ingenuity of this suggestion lies in its results if adopted. It would not only help the butter-maker to make more butter and the cottonseed oil man to sell more oil, but if it were generally accepted by the dairy interests—from a purely selfish standpoint, of course—it would inevitably bring about the repeal of the odious federal anti-oleo-margarine law. And the dairy interests, which forced subservient Congressmen to enact the unfair statute, would be the chief movers for the repeal! The minute the

dairyman began to insinuate the cotton oil into his churning he would run up against the revenue agent, which would cause him to see things in a light very different from that which illuminated his course in forcing Congress to tax one American industry for the benefit of another. He would then be more willing to look at cottonseed oil as science sees it, a perfectly healthful vegetable product, since it helped him to increase both the quantity and quality of his own output.

This is the logic of the Texas missionaries, and they are preaching it for all it is worth, though of course they do not pretend to advise a violation of the federal law. Their suggestion is for the use of the oil in the "family churning," and not in the preparation of butter for public sale. If they can establish their claims in this way, they should not wait long for the satisfaction of seeing the dairy interests converted to the true faith.

THE COST OF MOISTURE

Evaporation is an expensive item in the handling and marketing of fresh meats. This is as true of the wholesale cooler as it is of the retail icebox. Laymen do not seem to appreciate the fact of shrinkage. The exposure of carcass stuff to the air has the double effect of darkening or carbonizing the meat and causing its moisture to evaporate.

A carcass of beef hung in the outer room of a branch plant will lose two pounds per day on the average; more in the earlier, fresher days and less in the later stages. It will shrink six pounds in three days after refrigeration, even when inclosed in a refrigerator car. Lamb and mutton dry out much faster in proportion to the dressed weight. A thousand carcasses of beef under proper precautions of refrigeration and with a minimum of handling and exposure, will lose 10 pounds per carcass in a week; under maximum conditions of handling, 25 pounds, and about 15 pounds under average conditions.

That means that the box manager and the box builder in the handling of 1,000 carcasses of beef may save 15,000 pounds by faultless care. It also means that inefficient box construction and box management will cause an unnecessary loss of that amount of beef weight on one thousand carcasses. At 7 cents per pound average in the carcass, wholesale, this represents a loss of \$1,050. As the average branch house handles about 110,000 pounds of fresh beef weekly, it means \$7,350 loss per week there over the possible minimum of shrinkage. Every gush of hot air into the cooler means the taking off of more moisture. Every damp refrigerator is a weight killer.

The leading unloading and sale of fresh meats cannot be attended with too much care, unless the beef merchant is unmindful of the

moisture which is ready to escape from his product. Too little attention is paid to this fact both by the wholesalers and retailers. A hard, compact meat is not relished by the consumer any more than is a hard, juiceless sausage. Juiciness is another form of expressing moisture, so that the consumptive value of the meat is not helped by the freeing of its fluid constituents. When refrigeration has established the airless vestibule between car and plant, and cooler and car, it will have done the product and the profit account a needed service.

THE WOOL LESSON

The great demand for wool in this country during the last few months is evidenced by the fact that the imports for the fiscal year ending June 30 will probably amount to nearly 250,000,000 pounds. The home output has practically all been taken at prices in excess of any obtained in recent years, and still the demand is not fully satisfied. Coupled with the strong wool situation, from the growers' view point, is the fact that lambs and sheep have brought high prices for slaughtering purposes.

Indications are that these conditions will become tolerably permanent. The demand for wool should never be much less than it has been this year, and the taste for lamb and mutton is on the increase. These facts should be all the inducement necessary for the upbuilding of a great American sheep and lamb industry. There is no reason why this country, with its vast pasturage, should import any wool whatsoever, except that we do not produce enough for our own needs. The incentive for a correction of this condition is evident.

BUILDING LIFE RESUMES

Building conditions are easing. This will be encouraging news to many meat packing, food canning and ice plant contractors who have been waiting for the word to "go ahead" with the erection of factories. As compared with last year at this time, and two years ago, there has been a remarkable lag in building operations and extensions in the meat, provision and general food trade. It has simply been a question of cost and the reliability of labor. Some soap enterprises have contemplated enlargements and extensions and have been held up by a mere matter of 30 per cent. heavier cost in time, for labor and material. To this all has been added the inability to get stuff forward in time to keep jobs moving.

The labor men begin to see that they have stood in their own way. The easing up will remove that part of the cost and uncertainty. Materials will remain high for a time. The building of plants will now resume, and before fall many intercepted plans will be put through and the factories be built.

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

LARD CRYSTALS IN BELFIELD TEST.

The difference between the form of the crystals deposited from an ethereal solution of lard and from a solution of beef fat was attributed by Hehner and Mitchell to the presence of a greater proportion of stearic acid in the beef crystals. Later researches, however, have not been able to confirm the observation of Hehner and Mitchell as to the gradual formation of needle-shaped crystals from lard on recrystallization, but invariably obtained the chisel-shaped crystals. The lard crystals melted at 45 to 47 deg. C., then solidified as the temperature rose, again becoming liquid at 61 deg. C. The crystals from beef fat melted at 43 to 58 deg. C. after repeated recrystallization from ether the melting points of the crystals became constant.

The synthetical glycerides were identical in every respect with the natural glycerides, the conclusion, therefore, offers that the explanation of the difference between lard and mutton or beef fat crystals in the Belfield test is that the latter consist of impure palmito-distearin, and the former of heptadecylo-distearin. Pure heptadecylic acid from the lard crystals melt at 55 deg. C., and is more soluble in 95 per cent alcohol than either stearic or palmitic acid, 100 c. c. dissolving 0.970 to 0.972 grm. at 0 deg. C.

FERTILIZERS OR SOIL RENOVATORS.

Barnyard manure and similar bulky manures are more efficient and profitable as soil renovators than as specific fertilizers. They should be broadcast liberally and used rather as soil improvers than as fertilizers. The same is probably true of cotton seed, except where the price to be had for the seed at cotton oil mills justifies the exchange for seed for cottonseed meal to be used as the source of nitrogen in a concentrated manure. If, however, only small quantities of such manures are to be had, and it is desired to use them as direct fertilizers, it is more profitable to compost them with acid phosphate, preferably containing a small percentage of potash, than to use them alone. It is more profitable to compost directly in the drill at time of planting than in heaps previously.

DISTILLATION OF FATTY ACIDS.

Fractional distillation of fatty acids is effected in a closed vessel containing two or more superposed communicating compartments provided with steam inlet and outlet pipes, and pipes communicating with a supply tank and steam superheating apparatus. The more volatile constituents are separated in the upper compartments. The steam superheating apparatus consists of cast iron or other hollow bodies, each divided into two chambers and connected with each other. The steam passing through these chambers is superheated, while the substance to be dis-

tilled circulates through batteries of pipes within these chambers, and is heated to the required extent before entering the distillation apparatus.

TEMPERATURE OF LIQUID AIR.

The composition of "liquid air" is very variable, the yield from a Hampson machine working under different conditions having a temperature varying from 194 to 191, and containing oxygen varying from 28 to 57 per cent. The temperature at which the liquid leaves the machine is not necessarily its boiling point. In the case of a gaseous mixture, the less volatile constituent is not liquefied at its boiling point under atmospheric pressure, but at a lower temperature, corresponding to its partial pressure in the mixture, so that the oxygen in atmospheric air will not necessarily liquefy till the temperature is reduced to 195 deg. C., and when it does liquefy, it will at once absorb and liquefy nitrogen.

CHINESE TALLOW OIL.

This oil, obtained from a species of stiltingia, has a dark brown color and an odor resembling that of tung oil. It has about three-fifths the viscosity of rape oil at 15 deg. C., and possesses good drying qualities, yielding a hard film when exposed for six days. It does not give any deposit of stearine when cooled to $\frac{1}{2}$ deg. C., but the fatty acids separate on standing into a solid and a liquid portion. The following values are given: Sp. gr. at 15.5 deg. C., 0.939; free fatty acids, 3.1 per cent; unsaponifiable matter, .044 per cent; saponification equivalent, .277; iodine value, 160.7; insoluble fatty acids, 93.96 per cent.

ERRORS IN SULPHUR DETERMINATIONS.

Two sources of error likely to be met with in sulphur determinations in the course of the ordinary practice are, first, the red rubber stoppers sometimes used for wash bottles and barium chloride containing soluble sulphides. Some red rubber stoppers are acted upon by steam or boiling water, giving up sulphuric acid to the water, due to the oxidation of sulphur used for vulcanizing, or metallic sulphides added to the rubber. Some barium chlorides also yield barium sulphate when dissolved in water, oxidized with nitric acid or bromine, and boiled.

NUTRITIVE SUBSTANCE FROM BLOOD.

Two pounds of blood or a 20 per cent draemoglobin solution are mixed with 50 c. c. of sodium hydroxide solution, of 35 to 40 deg. B. strength, and after 24 hours the mixture is heated to a temperature of 80 to 85 deg. C. for two hours. The solution is then acidified with hydrochloric acid, and

the precipitated albuminoids separated and dried at a low temperature. The product so obtained is then digested with artificial gastric juice.

NEW PATENTS.

790,310. Machinery for Handling Ice. Henry H. Porter, Jr., Chicago, Ill. The combination with a storage receptacle, of means for continuously elevating the ice from a point adjacent thereto, an adjustable chute arranged alongside said storage receptacle for delivering the ice thereto, and a universally adjustable chute connecting said hoisting mechanism and said side chutes.

790,791. Refrigerator Door Fastener. Richard E. Jones, Glen Olden, Pa. The combination with a refrigerator having a hinged door, of a plate secured adjacent said door, a horizontally-projecting keep having a beveled nose and a wedge-shaped mouth, a plate carried by the door, a spring-pressed bolt slidably carried by the plate, a roller carried by the bolt adapted to ride over the nose and seat in the mouth of the keeper, and an elbow-handle carried by the door and adapted to engage the bolt and withdraw the roller from the mouth of the keeper.

790,605. Drier and Separator. John Waterhouse, New York. A drier and separator comprising a downwardly-converging casing, a main pipe leading into said casing, a branch pipe leading from the main pipe into the casing below the outlet end of the main pipe, the said casing having an outlet at the bottom for the material to be saved, and a discharge-pipe leading from the upper portion the said two pipes being arranged to direct the separating agent into the casing at a downward angle.

12,349. Condenser. Royal D. Tomlinson, New York. A condenser having connections for separately discharging water and air, provisions for discharging the air into the stream of water being carried therefrom in a direction corresponding with the motion of the latter, and provisions for promoting the flow of the air through such passage.

971,424. Barrel Filter. Alfred E. Johnson, Colorado Springs, Colo. The combination with a suitable receptacle, of a filter applied to the inner surface of said receptacle and having edges engaging said surface, and a top raised above the surface to form a channel underneath, the edges of the filter having filtering grooves where they engage the inner surface of the barrel, the top of the filter having depressions whereby areas corresponding with these depressions are made comparatively thin, the said areas being provided with conical perforations whose smaller extremities are exposed to the material under treatment.

790,919. Evaporator. James A. Rector, Kansas City, Kans. An evaporator, comprising a drum provided with openings, a casing carried in and projecting through the openings in said drum, trays posited in said casing, and means for heating the interior of said drum.

71,431. Process of filtering water. Charles V. Roberts, Philadelphia, Pa. A process comprising, passing the fluid to be filtered through the entire body of the filtering material when filtering and then passing fluid in the opposite direction through the body of said material but confining its outflow to different segregated portions of the surface of said material.

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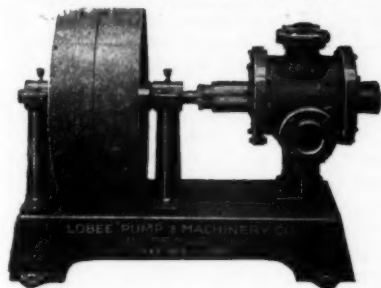
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LOBEE ROTARY PUMPS.

One of the Lobee rotary pumps, made by the Lobee Pump and Machinery Company, of Buffalo, N. Y., is shown in the accompanying illustration. This pump is giving universal satisfaction for pumping lard, blood, cottonseed oil, soap, lye, glue and all other like liquids. Some of the largest concerns who have the Lobee pump installed are as follows: The Armstrong Packing Company, Dold Packing Company, Henry Kohrs Packing Company, Croninger Packing Company, Christ Packing



THE LOBEE ROTARY PUMP.

Company, Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, Larkin Soap Company, A. Hoefner Soap Company, Harris Manufacturing Company, Our Soap Company, Pacific Coast Borax Company, P. C. Tomson & Company, Colfax Cotton Oil Company, Berg Glue Company and many other well-known concerns.

As this pump was only patented about six years ago, it is modern in every respect and possesses many good advantages which are described in the catalogue of the manufacturer, which they will send on application.

MONEYWEIGHT SCALE SYSTEM.

"When purchasing supplies what do you consider the most essential feature of an article; the price at which you purchased it or the amount of money which you can make by selling or using the same?" Many are inclined to pay the most attention to the first condition, regardless of the second, especially when it comes to equipping their stores with the proper devices for handling their commodities. The system of handling merchandise which is being placed on the market by the Moneyweight and Computing Scale Company is one of the cheapest investments offered to the trade, for the reason that the results which the use of this system will bring is so large that the cost of installing the same is fully covered in a very few months' use.

In reference to this particular system the Cudahy Packing Company write as follows: "Price cuts no figure when the article purchased requires but to be placed in actual use to pay for itself." The truth of this statement can be no better emphasized than by the fact that Hillman & Co. of Chicago have recently purchased 22 of these scales for their new grocery department; Rothschild & Co., Chicago, have purchased 18 for their grocery department; Randolph Grocery and Market have purchased 20, and Roth & Co., Newark, N. J., placed an order for 15 scales during the month of March, and the latter part of May ordered 50 additional. This will give a fair idea of the popularity of the Moneyweight system for handling merchandise.

"None of these companies would invest the amount of money as represented by these scales unless they were convinced that it was the best system for their purpose, and the one which would save them the most money," say the makers. "What it will do for them, it will do for you, and we would suggest that if you are not in possession of this system at the present time that you get in touch with our representatives and let them explain thoroughly the operation of this system. By referring to the Moneyweight Scale Company, 47 State street, Chicago, or any of its branch offices, they will be glad to have their representative call on you for the purpose of making you acquainted with the operation of this system."

HAND POWER HAM-BINDING MACHINE.

Of late years the increasing demand for boiled hams has resulted in the creation of a very important branch of the packing industry, and made necessary numerous improvements in the handling and cooking of this product, the latest method of which is as follows:

The hams, after being boned and the sur-

The illustration shows the hand power ham-binding machine and automatic ratchet ham cylinders manufactured by the Mechanical Manufacturing Company, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, which the makers claim are considered the simplest and most effective labor saving devices on the market for this service. Patents on these devices have been



HAND POWER HAM BINDING MACHINE AND HAM CYLINDERS.

plus fat removed, are placed in cylindrical moulds and compressed in a binder, a ratchet attachment holding the cylinders shut when the desired degree of compression has been obtained. They are then boiled at a temperature of 160 degrees, for a time equivalent to thirty minutes to the pound, and without being removed from the cylinders are allowed to cool, and as a result retain their shape when cold, are solid and in fine condition for slicing.

applied for. The manufacturers have several thousand of these machines in service in the various packing establishments throughout the United States and Canada, which are giving entire satisfaction.

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ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Sumter Ice Consumers' Plant, of Sumter, S. C., has been organized by A. B. Stuckey, H. T. Edens and J. E. Schwerin. The capital is \$25,000. A 20-ton plant will be needed.

Waynesboro Ice & Fuel Company of Waynesboro, Ga., with \$10,000 capital, has been chartered by H. C. Moshell and S. M. McKendree.

Beaver Lake Ice Company, of Meriden, Conn., with \$20,000 capital, has been organized by Samuel A. York, Benjamin F. Milner and A. Heaton Robertson, all of New Haven. It is a consolidation of the Beaver Lake and Johnson ice companies of Meriden.

Fort Smith Ice & Cold Storage Company, of Fort Smith, Ark., has been incorporated by D. J. Young, president; John Emrick, H. E. Kelly, G. T. Spraks and F. M. Coffee. The capital is \$80,000.

Colfax Creamery Company, of Colfax, Wis., has been incorporated, with a capital of \$3,000, by S. S. Sivertson, W. J. Matthews and others.

Wick Coal & Ice Company, of Cleveland, O., has been incorporated with \$10,000 capital, by C. C. Wick, Daisy Wick, Mary Wick, William H. Hill and S. A. Dominschoeder.

Ripley Light, Water & Ice Company, of Ripley, Tenn., has been chartered with \$7,500, all paid in, by R. A. Williams, W. A. McCallum, F. A. Henry, H. D. Folts and C. R. Barbee.

Frisco Ice & Light Company, of Granbury, Tex., has been chartered by J. W. Day, J. H. Howell and C. J. Howell. The capital is \$30,000.

Enid Ice & Fuel Company, of Enid, Okla., has been incorporated with \$80,000 capital, by C. W. Goltry, F. E. Decker and F. L. Williams.

ICE NOTES.

The cold storage department of the Knickerbocker Ice Company at Savannah, Ga., is about ready to receive goods.

Judge Holt of the United States District Court at New York has dismissed the application to throw the New York & New Jersey Ice Lines of New York City into bankruptcy, which was made recently by Mrs. Sarah A. Hewitt.

The Gloucester Cold Storage Company of Gloucester, Mass., has sold its plant to the Rockport Cold Storage Company.

Fire did \$60,000 damage to the 25,000 ton ice house of the Lincoln Ice Company of Chicago, Ill., at Brown's Lake near Burling-

ton, Wis., recently. Lightning struck the house. Insurance partial.

The Indianapolis Cold Storage Company of Indianapolis, Ind., has asked for a franchise to distribute heat and light from its plant on South Pennsylvania street. The territory in which the company wishes to supply its surplus light and heat is bounded by South Illinois, Delaware and Maryland streets, and extends three squares in each direction. The petition was turned over to the city engineer.

The Murphy Heating Company of Detroit, Mich., has had plans drawn for a ten-story cement and steel fireproof cold storage and ice plant. Work will begin at once. J. F. Lewis is the engineer in charge.

Farmers at Red Oak, Cleveland County, Okla., are agitating forming a co-operative cold storage plant for fruit and vegetables.

The plant of the York Cold Storage Company at York, Pa., has been bought at sheriff's sale by D. K. Trimmer for \$100, subject to a mortgage for \$50,000.

Anderson & Cable have gone into the ice business at Lorain, O. The People's Ice Company of Cleveland, O., has also opened a branch there.

Wm. Krause & Son of Avon Park, Fla., have bought the ice plant of Dr. McCartney and will remove it to Lake Anoka.

The Consumers' Ice & Coal Company of Covington, Ky., has changed its name to the Southern Ice & Coal Company.

The Bloomsburg Artificial Ice & Cold Storage Company's plant at Bloomsburg, Pa., has been bought by B. W. Jury and others who bid it in a year ago at the sheriff's sale, but did not operate it, by T. J. Pugsley of Baltimore, Md., who will start the machinery at once. It has 20 tons capacity.

Enrique Aguado is building an ice plant to be electrically operated, at Progreso, Mexico.

The Consumers' Ice Company's plant on Magazine street, New Orleans, La., has been sold for \$40,000 to E. M. Loeb. The company will occupy and operate the plant for another year under lease, when it will be torn down and a machine shop built on the site.

The National Dairy Company of Joplin, Mo., will build an ice, cold storage, ice cream and creamery plant at Tulsa, I. T., at a cost of \$40,000. Another similar plant will be built near the Texas line. Adolphus Busch of St. Louis, Mo., is interested in the company.

The Alexandria Ice & Cold Storage plant was damaged \$1,000 by a high wind storm which tore the roof off of the cold storage warehouse.

P. H. Moan has sold the Belvidere Ice Company of Belvidere, Ill., to parties in Mississippi.



TESTS BEFORE SUMMER'S RUN.

When packing the piston rod of the compressor, only the best and the exact size packing should be used. The ends of the packing should not overlap and the packing should be a snug fit before any pressure is put upon the stuffing-box gland, says a writer in the Practical Engineer. The oil hole should be examined before the packing is put in to be sure that it is not closed up, so that the rod can be amply lubricated.

The condenser should next be examined and inspected inside, to be sure that the pipes are clean and galvanized. If the pipes are not clean and galvanized, there is a chance for dirty ice. If the condenser is of the atmospheric type, it should be looked to that the sprinklers will all operate properly. From the condenser the distilled water flows by gravity to the tanks usually on the same floor with the compressors. In these tanks there is usually a float which is connected by means of levers and chains to the throttle valve of the pump. These floats should be examined for leaks and the whole throttling arrangement inspected.

The steam coil in the reboiler should be examined for leaks and the skimmer inspected. The only part of the skimmer likely to get out of order is the regulating device which regulates the height of water in it and allows the accumulated water in the skimmer to flow to the coolers. After the tank is empty, the regulating device should close and not open again until the water begins to flow through the overflow pipe to the drain which opens the valve.

Examine Coolers Carefully.

The coolers should be examined for leaks and cleanliness. They are very similar to a

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condenser with the hot distilled water flowing through the inside of the pipes and the cooling water on the outside. A steam connection, which is usually provided at both ends of the coils, should be used before starting up, as there is always more or less oily matter which escapes from the skimmer and adheres to the cool walls of the pipe. The steam jet blowing through it will loosen these particles and carry them out with it. At the same time this is done, the joints can be examined for leaks.

After being cooled, the distilled water goes to the filters. It is very important that these should be thoroughly cleaned or new charcoal used before using for the coming summer. If they have not been used much, a good cleaning will be sufficient, but if they have had much service, it would be very much better to repack the filter with fresh charcoal as charcoal loses its efficiency after hard service. From the filters the pure water goes to the storage tank or fore cooler. As this tank usually has a cooling coil near the bottom it is very important that at this stage no ammonia should be allowed to escape into the water. This can usually be determined by emptying the tank when either the smell will determine whether there is a leak or the burning sulphur test may be used. From the fore-cooler the distilled water goes to the can-filling device, which should be examined, and if that is all right, the freezing part of the system can be taken up.



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The Pressure Test.

The freezing system must be tested so that it will hold the test pressure for twenty-four hours without leaking. This is usually done by admitting compressed air into the system. If the plant is provided with an air compressor, this can be used for the test but if not, then with the aid of the by-pass valves with which every compressor is equipped, the usual operation of compressing the ammonia can be reversed. On account of the comparatively small size of the by-pass valves the machine should be run very slowly and before the air test is begun all the coils should be blown out with the compressed air.

During the blowing out of the coils, bad leaks can be found so that they can be repaired before the air test begins. After it has been ascertained that the valve stems

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Cincinnati, 9 East Pearl St., C. P. Calvert.
Chicago, 16 N. Clark St., F. C. Schapper.
Milwaukee, 138 W. Water St., Central Warehouse.
Kansas City, 717 Delaware St., O. A. Brown.
Omaha, 1013 Leavenworth St., Wm. M. Bushman.
Liverpool, Adelphi Bank Chambers, Peter R. McQuie & Son.

are well packed, the compressor should be run until a pressure of about 175 pounds has been attained. The return and expansion valves should all be open so that the required pressure will reach all parts of the system.

When the required pressure has been attained the machine should be stopped and the pressure gauge noted. It will first fall slightly, due to the cooling of the air in the system, but after the initial reduction it should remain steady if there are no leaks. If there are leaks in the system, the pressure gauge will, of course, fall in proportion to the size and number of leaks. Leaks can best be found by covering all joints or parts which are thought to leak with strong, soapy water, and if there are any leaks the escaping air will form bubbles in the soapy water at the leak, thus clearly locating it.

The Vacuum Test.

If there are any leaks they should be repaired and the process repeated until it is found that the air will remain in the system for a long period of time without any appreciable reduction in the pressure. The vacuum test should then be applied after the compressed air has been blown out of the system. This is done by running the compressor slowly with the suction stop valve on the compressor and purge valve on the top of the compressor open until the gauge shows a vacuum. Then stop the machine and close the suction stop valves and the purge valves.

The effect of the vacuum test will often be to dislodge small particles of dirt which were held in place by the compressed air something like a plug and while the pipe or joint showed tight when pressure was applied, it will show a leak under a vacuum. When the vacuum fails to hold, it will be necessary to again test the system with compressed air and determine by the soapy water test where the leak is. If upon the repair of that leak the pressure holds for twenty-four hours the system will be ready for charging with ammonia after the air has been thoroughly expelled from the system.

As it is impossible to eject all the air from the plant by means of the compressor, it is advisable to insert the charge of ammonia gradually and permit the air still remaining in the system to escape through the purge cocks with as little loss of gas as possible.

(To be concluded next week.)

SHELTER FOR FATTENING STEERS.

The Pennsylvania experiment station has discovered, by three years of experimental tests, that in preparing beef steers for the market it is much more important to keep them dry than it is to keep them warm. Indeed, the question of temperature alone appears to have little to do with the gains, larger gains having been made quite as often in cold as in warm periods. In many cases the cold appeared to act as a stimulant, which resulted in greater gains. Whatever advantage barn feeding had over outside feeding resulted not from the warmer but from the drier quarters.

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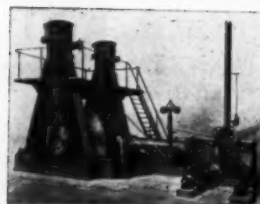
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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard, which is quoted by the cwt. in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl. or the cwt. and hogs by the cwt.

Barely Settled Markets—Alternately Easy and Steady Positions—Increased Hog Receipts—Good Home Consumption—Full Consignments—Dull Speculation.

There have been slack hog products markets, with most of the time rather tame positions for them, and as they have been influenced by larger hog supplies at the packing points and the quiet condition of speculation in the products, while that the frequently stronger corn markets have, perhaps, had effect only in preventing more important weakness. Yet that it does not appear probable that very material declines in prices can take place, but only that so long as the hog supplies are of any considerable volume that there will be difficulty in preventing other than slack market situation, or at least securing permanently higher prices.

The home consumption, especially of meats, is of that liberal order that it in connection with the liberal consignments to Europe of both meats and lard prevents the stocks from materially further accumulating of any of the products, while of some cuts of meats there is a steady decrease in the supply.

While the weight of the hogs arriving at the packing points are well up in average; indeed, that they were for last week 2 pounds heavier than in the previous week and 1 pound more than in the corresponding week in the previous year, and that by that indication, as well as through several reports received from the interior, the supply of good average marketable hogs back in the country to be shipped forward would seem to be of very good volume, yet the belief is that after a little while the supply of hogs will be of a materially shorter order,

and that thereafter the markets are likely to drift to a better basis.

Indeed, there is a good deal of sentiment that efforts for better prices will have more success in July than has been the case since the beginning of the year, however strenuous the efforts had been for a bullish condition of affairs.

The good rate of consumption, particularly of meats, with the probabilities that Europe's needs of supplies will be of a more urgent order the further along the season goes, should ultimately be beneficial to market conditions.

The strong prices of corn and the statistical positions for it, which show that the grain is being used up very freely for consumption, would tend to make the hog products markets, at length, somewhat sympathetic, and which may after awhile increase the speculation in the products, more particularly in the September option, particularly if corn crop prospects do not prove of a particularly good order.

But the speculation now is of a very dull character.

A little interest among the speculators extends to the September and October deliveries in pork, lard and meats, and it represents some new deals on the part of commission houses, but it is not of a character that shows confidence in any near bullish movement. On the other hand, the "short" side of the market is not taken to kindly, since there is no trade impression of marked changes in prices. Rather the desire is as small profits are shown on either side of the market to take them and quit deals, while that there is no prolonged holding either way.

The hog products markets, as well as

those for hogs, have been occasionally supported, more particularly early in the week, while that it was seemingly necessary to support the hog markets to bring about the steady situation for the products. There is a stronger tone of the hog markets at this writing (Thursday) and a consequent fair degree of steadiness shown for the products at somewhat improved prices.

There are many opinions that the markets are likely to be easier before they are turned permanently to conditions more satisfactory to the selling interests, and because that the immediate prospects are not favorable to speculative stimulation to the situation.

The European demands are of a moderate order because the consignments, which are liberal, more generally satisfy the abroad market wants. Last week, for instance, over 6,000,000 pounds more of lard and 2,000,000 pounds more of meats were shipped to Europe, as compared with the total shipments for the corresponding week last year.

Of the lard exports last week, 9,658,292 pounds were to the Continental markets, and 4,626,296 pounds to the United Kingdom; and of the meats for the same time, 9,905,103 pounds to the United Kingdom and 1,866,609 pounds to the Continent.

From November 1 to the close of the previous week the exports have been 404,691,487 pounds lard, against 391,639,359 pounds corresponding time in the previous year, and 401,129,338 pounds meats against 372,922,824 pounds in the previous year; or as showing a general increase in the shipments for this season, and which is in line with expectations concerning the larger wants in Europe this year of American products, while the probabilities are that the needs of Europe will be of a growing order through to the

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fall season, and because of the closer using up than ordinarily of its home grown products.

The more liberal consignments of lard, and the as much ordinary home consumption of it, is keeping the stock of the product down very well at the packing points, despite the late larger hog supply, and the fact that the hogs are in that condition that the yield of lard is proportionately a little more than ordinarily.

The compound lard trading is fairly active and the use of cottonseed oil is of a somewhat freer volume than in last year at this time.

The cottonseed oil market, after a little bulge in last week's trading, has been weakening steadily since, and at times showing decided declines. There is too much of the oil on offer just now, in consideration of the fact that the export demand was stopped by the late stronger tendency of the prices for the oil, and that there is conservative buying in a general way, not only because of the present temper of the oil market itself, but on account of the late weaker tendency of the lard market. At this writing there is a reaction of $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ c. from the lowest prices of the week, because the outside speculation had liquidated freely the day before.

The South and Southwest demands for meats are keeping up in good volume, and the Eastern calls for supplies of meats upon the Western packing points are increasing, as the consumption of hams is steadily enlarging.

The average weight of the hogs received at Chicago last week was 221 lbs., against 219 lbs. in the previous week, 220 lbs. corresponding week in 1904 and 229 lbs. in 1903.

In New York there is a fair inquiry from shippers for pork, with sales of 450 bbls. mess at \$13.27 $\frac{1}{2}$ to \$13.75; 225 bbls. short clear at \$13 to \$14.50, and 150 bbls. family at \$15 to \$16. Western steam lard is slow for export, with sales of 500 tes. on p. t., quoted at \$7.10 to \$7.30. City steam lard is easy in price; sales of 200 tes. at \$6.75 to \$6.87 $\frac{1}{2}$. Compound lard is quoted at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. In city meats there is a fair inquiry at firm prices; sales of 35,000 lbs. pickled bellies at 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. for 14 lbs. average, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for 12 lbs. average, and 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. for 10 lbs. average. Loose pickled shoulders quoted at 6 to 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. Loose pickled hams at 10 to 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

Exports for the week from Atlantic ports: 3,654 bbls. pork, 15,965,767 lbs. lard; 12,290,371 lbs. meats. Corresponding week last year: 4,195 bbls. pork, 9,860,011 lbs. lard, 10,238,493 lbs. meats.

BEEF.—There is a barely steady market with moderately active demands. City extra India mess, tierces, quoted at \$19 to \$19.50. Barreled mess, \$10; packet, \$11.50 to \$12; family, \$12.50 to \$13.50.

OUR TRADE WITH CUBA.

The monthly summary of commerce and finance, just issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics, presents the latest available statistics of our trade with Cuba during April, 1905, and for the ten months ending with April, 1905, as compared with the corresponding periods of the preceding year, from which it is seen that our trade with Cuba, both as regards imports and exports, is for the present fiscal year the largest on record. During the ten months ending with April last, exports from the United States to Cuba were valued at \$31,319,520, as against \$21,855,745 during the corresponding period of the preceding fiscal year and \$9,560,920 during a like period of the fiscal year 1898.

Exports from the United States to Cuba have increased 43.3 per cent and imports from Cuba have increased 22.4 per cent, comparing the ten months' figures of the present fiscal year with the corresponding period of the preceding year. The exports to Cuba during the ten months ending April 30, 1905, were valued at \$31,319,520, a gain

of \$9,463,775, or 43.3 per cent, while imports from Cuba in the ten month period ending April 30, 1905, were \$69,441,259 in value, an increase of \$12,717,819, or 22.4 per cent as compared with a like period of the preceding year.

Comparing certain exports during the ten-month period of the present year with the corresponding ten months of 1904, increases occur as follows: Bacon, 1,500,000 lbs.; salted or pickled pork, over 1,000,000 lbs.; lard, nearly 3,000,000 lbs.; lard compounds, over 2,000,000 lbs. Only a few important items show decreases, viz., tallow, 468,000 lbs.; hams, 770,000 lbs. The values during the ten months ending with April 30, 1904 and 1905, respectively, are shown by the following table:

	1904.	1905.
Cattle	\$1,300,615	\$1,513,086
Lard	1,205,102	1,343,380
Lard compounds	1,136,946	1,082,731
Hams	453,725	375,031
Bacon	257,995	364,197
Pork, salted or pickled	225,662	287,586
Leather	117,718	194,362
Cotton-seed oil	31,441	65,358

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products from Atlantic ports for week ending June 10, 1905, with comparative tables of shipments:

	Week June 10, 1905.	Week June 11, 1904.	Nov. 1, 1904, to June 10, 1905.
United Kingdom.....	823	328	32,335
Continent	242	1,025	14,446
So. and Cen. Am.	480	529	15,254

PORK, BARRELS.

	Week June 10, 1905.	Week June 11, 1904.	Nov. 1, 1904, to June 10, 1905.
United Kingdom.....	823	328	32,335
Continent	242	1,025	14,446
So. and Cen. Am.	480	529	15,254

West Indies.....	1,454	1,868	47,186
Br. No. Am. Col.	655	432	10,341
Other countries....	—	15	639
Totals	3,654	4,195	120,199

BACON AND HAMS, POUNDS.

United Kingdom.....	9,905,103	9,389,493	341,303,902
Continent	1,866,609	569,875	45,076,793
So. and Cen. Am.	273,525	81,600	8,599,722
West Indies.....	148,750	181,075	8,877,459
Br. No. Am. Col.	7,000	2,000	50,800
Other countries....	98,384	13,850	2,220,622
Totals	12,290,371	10,238,493	401,129,338

LARD, POUNDS.

United Kingdom.....	4,626,296	5,819,742	168,192,873
Continent	9,658,292	2,701,674	194,148,405
So. and Cen. Am.	918,214	437,940	13,552,119
West Indies.....	723,545	532,145	23,190,920
Br. No. Am. Col.	3,870	26,250	432,700
Other countries....	35,550	342,360	5,174,470
Totals	15,965,767	9,860,011	404,691,487

RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.

	Pork, bbls.	Bacon and Hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	2,848	4,094,475	3,792,170
Boston	100	3,125,475	1,221,785
Portland, Me.	—	23,100	253,000
Philadelphia	50	226,249	819,317
Baltimore	—	333,392	6,100,537
Montreal	212	3,710,405	576,160
Newport News.....	—	—	878,374
Galveston	—	—	233,364
Mobile	—	37,850	91,250
New Orleans.....	444	158,425	1,088,810
Totals	3,654	12,290,371	15,965,767

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, 1904, June 10, 1905.	Nov. 1, 1903, June 11, 1904.	Increase, 1904.
Pork, lbs.	24,039,800	21,300,200	2,739,600
Bacon & hams, lbs.	401,129,338	372,922,824	28,206,514
Lard, lbs.	404,691,487	391,639,359	13,052,128

Business chances always open. See page 48.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Following were the exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, June 10, 1905, as shown by Lunham & Moore's statement:

Steamer.	Destination.	Oil Cake. Cheese.	Bacon. Butter.	Beef Tcs. Bbls.	Pork. Tcs. Bbls.	Lard Tcs. Pkgs.
1 Georgic, Liverpool.....		1261	144	200	10	100 200
2 Celtic, Liverpool.....		406	406	200	40	105 430
3 Oceanic, Liverpool.....		1582	134	439	428	1439
Campania, Liverpool.....		233	499	75	54	1238
New York, Southampton.....		701	100	100	450	
8 Minneapolis, London.....		392	192	34	2850	
Terence, Manchester.....		122	122	788	4585	
Bristol City, Bristol.....		570	25	25	280	9672
Martello, Hull.....		923	110	25	377	1830
Astoria, Glasgow.....		180	25	163	200	910
Parisian, Glasgow.....		10	60	50	50	
Armenia, Hamburg.....		50	50	100	50	
Baybarossa, Bremen.....		255	215	740	885	
Kaiser Wil. der Grosse, Bremen.		153	31	195	50	2620
Neckar, Bremen.....		15	25	25	1030	1460
4 Statendam, Rotterdam.....		235	160	1577	150	
5 Zealand, Antwerp.....		150	135	25	450	125
British King, Antwerp.....		47	25	25	275	
Oscar II, Baltic.....		25	25	75	100	
Kentucky, Baltic.....		25	25	200	15	
La Touraine, Havre.....		25	25	10	360	
Antonio Lopez, Barcelona.....		10	10	130		
6 Prinzess Irene, Mediterranean.		8298	233	6626	500	655 1097 6078 32919
Pannonia, Mediterranean.....		11407	2077	5358	25	849 481 757 3237 29397
7 Patria, Mediterranean.....		3487	4243	6728	993	548 337 383 3587 51106
Lucia, Mediterranean.....		129	129	129	129	129
Lombardia, Mediterranean.....		129	129	129	129	129
Corfe Castle, South Africa.....		129	129	129	129	129

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The market has not shown three weeks since. The closing market for city hhd. tallow shows some offer to sell at 4½¢. and bids reduced to 4¼¢.

The city in tierces is at 4¼¢. Edible tallow shows hardly an increased make as the fat is still going chiefly to oleo oil. There is sufficient demand for the edible grade to hold its price firm, and city made is quoted at 5½¢. Sales have been 200 tes. at 5½¢.

The Western markets remain about as they were quoted last week, with moderate demands only from the soapmakers.

OLEO STEARINE.—The market has not varied in price, while it remains quiet. There has been no business of importance this week. Yet as the unsold supplies upon our Eastern markets are moderate, as deliveries are being steadily made upon old contracts, the disposition is to hold them upon a steady trading basis. The nominal price is now 7½¢.; some of the pressers would not sell at that, and then, again, there is only occasional demand at that. Later sales of two cars out of town made in New York at 7½¢.

LARD STEARINE.—The offers to sell from out of town markets are somewhat unimportant. It is doubtful if 8¢. could be made for other than city made, and the city made is quoted at 8@8½¢.

COTTONSEED STEARINE.—Supplies are steadily closely used up, and at firm prices. About 35¢. per gallon is quoted.

GREASE.—Shippers have bought a little more freely, and home trade sources are more interested in the offerings at steady prices. Yellow quoted at 3¼@3½¢.; bone at 3¼@4¢.; choice lobs higher; house at 3¼@3½¢.; choice white at 5¢.; ordinary lots of "A" white at 4¼@4½¢., and "B" white at 4½¢.

GREASE STEARINE.—Supplies are more firmly held. There are moderate demands. Yellow quoted at 4½¢., white at 4½¢.

OLEO OIL.—There is an easy and slow market. Rotterdam quoted at 56 florins. New York quotes: Choice, 10¢.; medium, 7½¢.; low grade, 6¼¢.

COCOANUT OIL.—There is a little more life to trading, with a steady market. Ceylon, spot, 6½@6¾¢., and shipments at 6¼@6½¢.; Cochín, spot, 7¼@7½¢.; do., shipments, 7¢.

PALM OIL.—Trading is in small lots at firm prices. Red quoted at 5¼@5½¢.; Lagos at 5½¢.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Demands are of a jobbing order, and moderate. Prices are steadily held. Prime quoted at 50¢.; 30 test at 88¢.; 20 test at 94¢.; and 40 test at 63¢.

LARD OIL.—There is a little freer trading. Prime quoted at 56@58¢.

CORN OIL.—Is quite strong in price, with car lots quoted at \$3.80, and jobbing quantities to \$4.

CANADA AS A CUSTOMER.

Canada's increasing consumption of products of the United States continues to be a notable feature of American commerce. Figures just compiled by the Department of Commerce and Labor, through its Bureau of Statistics, show that exports from the United States to the Dominion of Canada grew from \$51,903,579 in the ten months ending with April, 1897, to \$104,155,893 in the ten months ending with April, 1904, and to \$114,943,079 in the corresponding period of 1905.

The increase here noted is but a continuation of the growth which, with trifling exceptions, has characterized our trade with Canada since 1870. During the period from 1855 to 1866 a reciprocity treaty was in operation between the United States and Canada; from 1867 to 1897 commerce between the two countries was unaffected by special trade arrangements; from April, 1897, to August, 1898, the United States was placed at a slight disadvantage as compared with the United Kingdom, products from that country entering the Dominion of Canada being admitted at a reduction of 12½ per cent as compared with the duties charged on importations from the United States. On August 1, 1898, this reduction in favor of the United Kingdom was increased to 25 per cent, and on July 1, 1900, was still further increased to 33 1-3 per cent.

The popularity of American goods, however, in conjunction with the advantages of contiguity, has served to maintain and even increase the volume of exports from the United States to Canada, despite the varying conditions to which our trade with that country has been subjected. In the fiscal year 1855, the first year of reciprocity with Canada, our exports to that country were \$27,741,808 in value; in 1866, the closing year of the reciprocity period, \$24,828,880. In 1897, the year which inaugurated the policy by which Great Britain and certain of her colonies were given the benefit of a special reduction in duties charged upon importations into Canada, our exports to that country were \$64,928,821, and each succeeding year has shown an increase, the total in 1904 having been \$131,274,346, which for the present fiscal year, should May and June equal the record made by April last, the total will be in excess of \$140,000,000.

In spite of this good record, however, the exports of provisions from the United States into Canada have decreased. For the ten months ending April 30, 1897, they were \$1,841,949, against only \$1,723,777 for the same period this year.

**Tallow, Grease, Stearine
Cocoanut Oil, Palm Oil
Olive Oil Foots
and**

All Soap Materials

WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.

383 WEST STREET, NEW ROYK

THE BEEF INDUSTRY.

(Continued from page 19.)

The figure of about \$14,800,000, appearing in the balance sheet of 1904 as representing the value of real estate, horses, wagons, and harnesses, covers our investment in packing-house plants. The further sum of \$7,652,519, given as an asset under the heading "Investments, including branch houses," does not represent any of the stocks or bonds owned by this company, such stocks and bonds being wholly covered by the next item in the balance sheet. The fact that the stock of the company is greater than the tangible value of its plants and operating properties, plus the investment which it has in stocks and bonds, is due to the necessity of having a large running capital, because all livestock is bought for cash, and the product has to be carried for a greater or less length of time and sold upon credit, thus requiring additional capital to carry on the business.

The fact that the stock of such an industrial company having, as shown elsewhere, a stockholders' list of over six thousand names, and, thus more susceptible to adverse influences, has, generally speaking, maintained itself above par for the past six years, cannot, it is true, be argued as conclusively establishing that the capitalization is secured by actual assets. Large earnings, which might bear no relation to the property investment, would ordinarily serve to keep up the market price of the company's stock. It is, nevertheless, worth mention that in such a year as 1903 the stock fell only a point below its par value. In so far as market quotations of stock form any guide whatever to the amount of assets, the figures for Swift & Company are favorable rather than otherwise.

The reports of Swift & Company do not give the earnings separately. The dividends paid are known, and by adding to them the yearly increase in surplus it is possible to arrive at a rough deduction as to the earnings. There are, of course, many considerations which must be kept in mind, several of which are mentioned later, but the following table of dividends paid, and of additions to surplus for a series of years, should be of some value:

Year.	Per cent. dividend paid.	Amount of stock.	Amount dividend.	Addition to surplus.	Apparent total earnings.*	Equal in per cent. on stock about
1899.....	7	\$20,000,000	\$1,400,000	\$849,066	\$2,249,066	11 1/4
1900.....	7	20,000,000	1,400,000	519,622	1,919,622	9 1/2
1901.....	7	20,000,000	1,400,000	1,300,000	2,700,000	13 1/2
1902.....	7	25,000,000	1,750,000	1,500,000	3,250,000	13
1903.....	7	25,000,000	1,750,000	1,250,000	3,000,000	12
1904.....	7	\$35,000,000	2,100,000	1,750,000	3,850,000	11

*After payment of interest on bonds.

†New stock received dividend only part of year.

The addition of a round sum to the surplus account each year for the past four years suggests that there were other earnings applied to various purposes, such as depreciation, repairs, etc. If so, this means that the actual earnings were greater than those indicated above. Whether such appropriations were excessive or not can only be conjectured without more details than are obtainable from the balance sheet alone. Taking the figures as they stand, they indicate, however, that Swift & Company earned at least 11 1/4 per cent. in 1899, 9 1/2 per cent. in 1900, 13 1/2 per cent. in 1901, 13 per cent. in 1902, 12 per cent. in 1903, and 11 per cent. in 1904.

In regard to such figures, it is, of course, possible that large amounts of earnings may have been diverted. For instance, huge salaries might have been paid to a few officers who were also large stockholders. An examination of the books of the company shows, however, that the salaries are not greater than is customary in concerns of such mag-

nitude. Again, earnings might be concealed in the treasuries of subsidiary companies. This possibility may have had more significance in earlier years when there were several large affiliated concerns whose stock was not held by the main corporation, but early in 1904 the stock of all the more important allied companies was taken over by Swift & Company of Illinois, so that their earnings should now appear in the general income of that corporation. Still further, considerable additions to plant might be made from earnings without finding reflection in the balance sheet, and in many other ways the bookkeeping could be arranged so as to conceal exorbitant profits.

About the only available suggestion in this connection is that found in the market quota-

tions of the company's stock. The fact that the shares of the company have, generally speaking, been quoted above par in the past six years has already been used as an indication of fair capitalization. On the other hand, the fact that a stock which has paid 7 per cent. in dividends for more than six years, and which has been fully paid in in cash, is now selling at about 108 per cent., and which, speaking generally, has not sold much above that figure except under especially favorable conditions, is presumptive evidence that no un-

usual amount of earnings is being concealed.

Any such concealment of profits would, of course, be known to the larger stockholders, and any such addition to the value of the property would normally find reflection in the prices of the shares. The very fact that the stock is so widely distributed, and that the distribution has made rapid progress in recent years, goes to discredit the idea of any large concealment of profits, since, if there had been such, the natural tendency would have been toward an accumulation of the stock by the limited number of shareholders in a position to know the facts.

Upon these unsatisfactory premises, the conclusion seems reasonably safe that while the earnings of Swift & Company have apparently, on the average, been in excess of 12 per cent. on the capital stock for several years, this excess is probably not a large amount.

In this connection it may be noted that the president of Swift & Company, in his report to the stockholders at their meeting in January, 1905, is reported to have said: "As additional information, I wish to state that the profit on sales for the past three years has ranged from 1 1/2 to 2 per cent., and did not exceed 2 per cent. in either year."

(To be continued.)

Note.—The publication of the official report of Commissioner Garfield on his investigation of the beef industry began in the issue of The National Provisioner of March 25.

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COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States.

Lower, Depressed Market, Followed by Decided Reactions—Pressure to Sell—Outsiders Liquidating—Exporters Beginning Bidding at the Decline.

At the close of the previous week there was some little firmness to the New York market, with an advance of $\frac{1}{4}$ @ $\frac{1}{2}$ c., as following the decline that had come about after the early in the week bullish appearance of affairs. On Monday there was a show of steadiness to prices, with selling of the early deliveries and buying of September, and under the belief that the trading for the later period of the season's delivery offered fewer risks concerning the ideas for better prices than the intermediate deliveries. On Tuesday there were signs of weakness, and by the close there were declines in prices of $\frac{1}{4}$ @ $\frac{1}{2}$ c., with efforts to sell which met with slow response of buyers. On Wednesday the pressure to sell became very marked, by the outside speculative holders, while by noon there was a clean decline of one cent per gallon, and for the day the break was from 1 @ $\frac{1}{4}$ c. But it was observed on the closing market of Wednesday, because of the decline in prices that had happened, that there was beginning a little export interest, while a few sales were made to some of the foreign markets, although that other foreign sources had been in a light way further reselling some of their contracts. It was, however, quite probable that the market was low enough to again start up the export demand. On Thursday there was a little more regular tone to the situation, and it appeared probable that the needed export and home demands for confidence would soon be revived; before the close of the day there was decided firmness and the market had recovered $\frac{1}{2}$ @ $\frac{3}{4}$ c., with no further important outside liquidation.

The reaction early in the week to lower

prices was inevitable from the checked export demand, and the conservative buying of home sources.

It may have been that the market before the decline, in the trading of the week before to better prices, had been encouraged a little by the fact that the linseed markets of Europe were hardening a trifle in price, and that there were some trade hopes then held that the foreign markets would follow slightly rising prices here.

But as it soon became apparent that the export business had become dead, by reason in part of the prices held in this country, and, as well, that some markets in Europe were offering to make "resales" at materially less prices than the lay down cost from this country, and that the compound makers were unwilling buyers of the oil, while that the compound lard business had fallen off because of a weak pure lard market, there was considerable unloading of all of the options, but more particularly by the outside speculators.

It now rather looks as if the market is very close to an export basis for a good business, and that the market should take on a better tone.

It would be clear that any movement that cuts off the export demand must have a reactionary swing. Therefore, it was not at all uncertain that just such a market as was developed this week would be the outcome. And that as the outside speculators began to sell their July contracts that the market was additionally depressed.

So long as there is restricted buying of the home compound makers, and this is a likely exhibit until a much more advanced period of the season, the export trading will have to be depended upon. To check the export business would, of course, mean the burden of holding.

The export business this season is quite

as prominent a factor as that from the compound makers. In all other years it has been the extent of the home compound lard business that has been the leading feature for ideas concerning possibilities of market values, while that the trading in these seasons from the shippers has been of some, but of materially less importance than that from the compound makers.

When it is considered that the exports takings from this season to September 1 will reach, and that they may exceed, 1,000,000 barrels, as they are up to this date about 825,000 barrels, and that they will prove to be about 400,000 barrels more than they were in the previous season, while that the compound makers take in a season only about 1,000,000 barrels, yet that they may take as an exception this season about 1,100,000 barrels, the importance of keeping alive this season the export demand is apparent.

Then, again, most of the business with the compound makers had been done in an earlier part of the season, in making contracts for future delivery with them, although that they will have to buy moderately further before the period for the offerings of the new crop. But that export demand could be practically of an unlimited order from this along to the new crop season if prices are kept right for it. Moreover, that by adverse market conditions to the export interest for awhile, at least, there might come about more reselling by it than has happened even latterly.

The chief cause of the sharp decline in the prices in Wednesday's market was, as has been indicated, in the large liquidation of the outsiders, who have held especially a good deal of the July delivery, and who would not be likely to stand for actual deliveries of the oil if they saw a chance to sell their contracts. And after this unload-

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"HULME"—Choice Winter White Oil

"NONPAREIL"—Choice Winter Yellow Oil

"WHITE LILY"—Prime Summer White Oil

"EXCELSIOR"—Summer White Soap Oil

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ing had been done there came the better market of the succeeding day (Thursday).

The market statistically would seem to be in very good shape for decidedly better prices ultimately, whatever happens to it by an effort at too early a period of the season to put it upon a stronger basis, from which reactions would be likely to happen through checked export demands.

There is little question but that Europe will need a good deal more of the oil before the new crop season, and that while it may stop its demands if prices are swung at once against it, as has been apparent latterly, yet that by their less supplies of other soap oils as compared with those they had last year, that ultimately they are likely to meet the market here in an urgent way. Therefore, that the selling interests would be by that much benefited in the amount of oil that they could market meanwhile, and as depending more upon future market conditions rather than possibilities concerning them for the near future.

It might not be a matter of more than three to four weeks with normal market conditions and unrestrained export demands, when confidence of better prices would rest upon a more materially diminished supply of the oil. And under the prospective foreign markets needs of the oil there is little doubt but that the supply of the oil to be carried over into next season will be of very comfortable carrying volume, and decidedly less than that carried over in the previous year, while that if adverse news comes along, as the season runs along, concerning the cotton crop, that the oil position would be additionally benefited.

New York Transactions.

The close of the market in the previous week was for prime yellow, June at 28½¢ @ 29¢; July at 29¢ @ 29½¢; August at 29½¢ @ 30¢; September at 30¢ @ 30½¢; October at 30½¢ @ 31¢.

On Monday a firm and unchanged market. Sales 1,500 bbls. prime yellow, June at 29¢; 100 bbls. do. July at 29½¢; 1,000 bbls. last half July at 29½¢; 3,200 bbls. September at 30½¢; prices on the "calls": June at 28½¢ @ 29½¢, and 29¢ @ 29½¢; July at 29¢ @ 29½¢; August at 29½¢ @ 30¢; September at 30¢ @ 30½¢, and 30½¢ @ 31¢; October at 30½¢ @ 31¢, and 31¢ @ 31½¢.

On Tuesday a slight declining tendency. Sales 1,100 bbls. prime yellow, July at 29¢; 300 bbls. do. September at 30½¢; 100 bbls. do. at 30¢; prices on the "calls": June at 28½¢ @ 29½¢, and 28½¢ @ 29¢; July at 29¢ @ 29½¢, and 28½¢ @ 29½¢; August at 29½¢ @ 30¢, and 29½¢ @ 29½¢; September at 30¢ @ 30½¢, and 30¢ @ 30½¢; October at 30½¢ @ 31¢, and 30¢ @ 30½¢.

On Wednesday the decline was very sharp, 1¢ @ 1½¢ per gallon, with a good deal of pressure to sell by the outside interests; sales of 400 bbls. prime yellow, July at 28½¢; 2,300 bbls. do. at 28¢; 100 bbls. September at 30¢; 300 bbls. September at 29½¢; 1,300 bbls. do. at 29½¢; 500 bbls. do. at 29¢; 200 bbls. October at 30¢; 1,100 bbls. do. at 29½¢; 100 bbls. August at 29½¢; 100 bbls. do. at 29¢; 500 bbls. do. at 28½¢; 500 bbls. June at 28¢; prices on the "calls": June at 28½¢ @ 28½¢, and 27½¢ @ 28¢; July at 28½¢ @ 29¢, and 27½¢ @ 28¢; August at 29½¢ @ 29½¢, and 28¢ @ 28½¢; September at 29½¢ @ 30¢, and

28½¢ @ 29½¢; October at 29½¢ @ 30¢, and 29¢ @ 29½¢.

On Thursday the market opened stronger and was soon about ½¢ @ ¾¢ higher, as the liquidation had been pretty well accomplished the day before. Sales 200 bbls. prime yellow, September, 29½¢; 900 bbls. do., 29½¢; 400 bbls. do., 29½¢; 300 bbls. August, 28½¢; 500 bbls. do. at 29¢; "call prices": June, 27½¢ @ 28½¢, and 28¢ @ 28½¢; July at 28¢ @ 28½¢, and 28½¢ @ 28½¢; August at 28½¢ @ 29¢, and 28½¢ @ 29½¢; September at 29½¢ @ 29½¢, and 29½¢ @ 29½¢; October at 29½¢ @ 30¢, and 29½¢ @ 30½¢.

(Friday's report of sales and prices on page 42.)

Export Demands.

After a couple of weeks lull in the export demands, by reason of the prices asked for the oil, and which prompted a little reselling of foreign held contracts, the market, by the decline of this week, is showing some interest by the shippers, while a few small sales have been made. The linseed and linseed oils markets of Europe are becoming a little stronger, and there is confidence that these products will, at length, be more in favor of the sellers. The European consumption of the cotton oil is likely to be an exceptionally liberal one for the season, and however reserved the foreign markets feel they can be, just now, while they are receiving very fair supplies of the oil, from old buying orders, yet there is little question of materially further demands before a new crop cotton oil season is reached. The edible oils in New York have sold in a moderate way at 30¢ @ 31¢, except the usual small lots that are at the usual difference above the ordinary prices. About 1,500 bbls. prime yellow were also sold at the decline in prices made on Wednesday.

Compound Makers' Demands.

The slackened pure lard market, most of the week, modified the compound lard business, and made the compound makers even more indifferent than they had been before latterly, in figuring over cottonseed oil supplies. In all probability the compound makers will have further to buy the oil in a material way before the fall months, but, just now, most of them are drawing upon their accumulated supplies rather than taking much interest in developed market conditions.

Soapmakers' Demands.

The soapmakers are doing little in the oil, as most of them are getting supplies from contract deliveries, while they are steadily using more of the oil than ordinarily. The tallow market is becoming slacker, while it looks more in the buyer's favor. Yet the oil is of very reasonable value as compared with the cost of tallow, although that it has been latterly than for some time before closer to the prices of grease than usual, by which some of these soapmakers, those who need supplies of raw materials, are buying grease in preference to cotton oil.

At the Mills.

The situation of the crude oil market is becoming of little significance, since supplies of the products are, of course, now much reduced. For the moderate quantities

The Procter & Gamble Co.

Refiners of All Grades of

COTTONSEED OIL

Aurora, Prime Summer Yellow
Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow
Venus, Prime Summer White

Cable Address
Procter, Cincinnati, U. S. A.

Marigold Cooking Oil
Puritan Salad Oil
Jersey Butter Oil

Office, CINCINNATI, O.
Refinery, IVORYDALE, O.

on offer the mills hold at firm prices, with in the Southeast, 22½@23c. quoted. There have been sales of 12 to 15 tanks crude, in lots, at 22½@23c.

The Lard Market.

There is little prospect of more than small changes in prices for the near future, while the temper is likely to be alternately easy and firm until the hog supplies at the packing points fall to more moderate proportions. But, in consideration of the full prices for corn and the very good consumption of the hog products in Europe and in this country, the market for them is likely after a short while to have a firmer tendency, and it now looks probable that in July the situation is apt to be of a more positive character, and that because of it speculation, which has been dull for a long while, may be revived, and particularly in the September option.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil for the week ending June 15, 1905, and for the period since September 1, 1904, were as follows:

From New York.		For	Since
Port.		Week.	Sept. 1.
		Bbls.	Bbls.
Aalesund, Norway.....	—	50	—
Aberdeen, Scotland.....	—	130	—
Acajutla, Salvador.....	—	25	—
Adelaide, Australia.....	—	292	—
Alexandria, Egypt.....	—	3,752	—
Algiers, Algeria.....	—	4,706	—
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony.....	—	146	—
Ancona, Italy.....	—	76	—
Antigua, West Indies.....	—	3,141	—
Antwerp, Belgium.....	—	86	—
Auckland, New Zealand.....	—	6	—
Ausa, West Indies.....	—	907	—
Barbadoes, West Indies.....	—	9	—
Bathurst, Africa.....	—	50	—
Belize, Br. Honduras.....	—	4	—
Bergen, Norway.....	—	428	—
Bone, Algeria.....	—	458	—
Bordeaux, France.....	—	4,510	—
Braila, Roumania.....	—	25	—
Bremen, Germany.....	—	264	—
Bridgetown, West Indies.....	—	500	—
Bristol, England.....	—	10	—
Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic.....	—	2,459	—
Calbarien, Cuba.....	—	22	—
Calro, Egypt.....	—	90	—
Cape Town, Cape Colony.....	—	46	—
Cardenas, Cuba.....	—	651	—
Cardiff, Wales.....	—	10	—
Cartagena, Colombia.....	—	4	—
Cayenne, French Guiana.....	—	307	—
Christiansand, Norway.....	—	1,416	—
Christiansand, Norway.....	—	20	—
Cienfuegos, Cuba.....	—	105	—
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela.....	—	20	—
Colon, Panama.....	—	483	—
Conakry, Africa.....	—	45	—
Copenhagen, Denmark.....	—	50	—
Corinto, Nicaragua.....	—	3,185	—
Curacao, Leeward Islands.....	—	177	—
Dantzic, Germany.....	—	80	—
Delagoa Bay, East Africa.....	—	4,350	—
Demerara, British Guiana.....	—	21	—
Drontheim, Norway.....	—	1,040	—
Dublin, Ireland.....	—	50	—
Dundee, Scotland.....	—	76	—
Dunedin, New Zealand.....	—	25	—
Dunkirk, France.....	—	41	—
East London, Cape Colony.....	—	50	—
Flume, Austria.....	—	600	—
Fort de France, West Indies.....	—	125	—
Frementle, Australia.....	—	2,000	—
Galatz, Roumania.....	—	1,870	—
Genoa, Italy.....	—	58	—
Georgetown, British Guiana.....	—	2,181	—
Gibraltar, Spain.....	—	30,734	—
Glasgow, Scotland.....	—	289	—
Gothenburg, Sweden.....	—	855	—
Gundalope, West Indies.....	—	6,989	—
Guantanamo, Cuba.....	—	2,801	—
Guayaquil, Ecuador.....	—	1,565	—
	—	31	—
	—	45	—

Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	—	9	—
Hamburg, Germany.....	—	3,036	—
Havana, Cuba.....	—	1,707	—
Hong Kong, China.....	—	353	—
Hull, England.....	—	25,298	—
Jamaica, West Indies.....	—	108	—
Kingston, West Indies.....	—	325	—
Konigsberg, Germany.....	—	113	—
Kotons, Africa.....	—	78	—
La Guaira, Venezuela.....	—	2,628	—
La Libertad, Salvador.....	—	1,500	—
Leghorn, Italy.....	—	10	—
Leith, Scotland.....	—	504	—
Liverpool, England.....	—	50	—
London, England.....	—	12,961	—
Lorenzo Marques, East Africa.....	—	50	—
Macoris, Santo Domingo.....	—	9,686	—
Malmo, Norway.....	—	140	—
Malta, Island of.....	—	2,599	—
Manchester, England.....	—	1,843	—
Manaos, Brazil.....	—	215	—
Maracaibo, Venezuela.....	—	1,613	—
Martinique, West Indies.....	—	445	—
Massowah, Eritrea.....	—	660	—
Matanzas, West Indies.....	—	20	—
Mauritius, Island.....	—	13,157	—
Melbourne, Australia.....	—	104,979	—
Montego Bay, West Indies.....	—	2,100	—
Montevideo, Uruguay.....	—	139	—
Naples, Italy.....	—	58	—
Newcastle, England.....	—	384	—
Oran, Algeria.....	—	58	—
Panama, Panama.....	—	4,400	—
Para, Brazil.....	—	4,507	—
Pernambuco, Brazil.....	—	45	—
Philippine, West Indies.....	—	105	—
Pointe a Pitre, West Indies.....	—	107	—
Port Antonio, Jamaica.....	—	8	—
Port au Prince, West Indies.....	—	27	—
Port Limon, Costa Rica.....	—	503	—
Port Natal, Cape Colony.....	—	225	—
Porto Cabello, Venezuela.....	—	94	—
Port of Spain, West Indies.....	—	56	—
Port Said, Egypt.....	—	7	—
Progreso, Mexico.....	—	170	—
Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo.....	—	7	—
Rio Grande du Sul, Brazil.....	—	105	—
Rio Janeiro, Brazil.....	—	767	—
Rotterdam, Holland.....	—	103	—
St. Croix, West Indies.....	—	94	—
St. John, N. B.....	—	4	—
St. Johns, West Indies.....	—	7,295	—
St. Kitts, West Indies.....	—	8,577	—
St. Martin, West Indies.....	—	40	—
St. Thomas, West Indies.....	—	24	—
Sanchez, Santo Domingo.....	—	128	—
San Domingo City, Santo Domingo.....	—	1,026	—
Santiago, Cuba.....	—	37	—
Santos, Brazil.....	—	60	—
Savannah, Colombia.....	—	447	—
Shanghai, China.....	—	117	—
Sierra Leone, Africa.....	—	1,918	—
Singapore, India.....	—	6	—
Southampton, England.....	—	19	—
Stavanger, Norway.....	—	10	—
Stettin, Germany.....	—	148	—
Stockholm, Sweden.....	—	1,149	—
Sydney, Australia.....	—	660	—
Tampico, Mexico.....	—	6,325	—
Tangier, Morocco.....	—	690	—
Trieste, Austria.....	—	792	—
Trinidad, Island.....	—	8	—
Tunis, Algeria.....	—	700	—
Valetta, Maltese Island.....	—	29,930	—
Valparaiso, Chili.....	—	15	—
Varna, Bulgaria.....	—	910	—
Velle, Denmark.....	—	116	—
Venice, Italy.....	—	1,908	—
Vera Cruz, Mexico.....	—	2,005	—
Wellington, New Zealand.....	—	75	—
Yokohama, Japan.....	—	290	—
	—	37,667	—
	—	182	—
	—	70	—
	—	28	—
Totals.....	—	17,429	377,200

From New Orleans.			
Antwerp, Belgium.....	—	13,010	—
Belfast, Ireland.....	—	725	—
Bremen, Germany.....	—	3,763	—
Copenhagen, Denmark.....	—	50	—
Cuba.....	—	2,830	—
Genoa, Italy.....	—	103	—
Glasgow, Scotland.....	—	2,491	—
Hamburg, Germany.....	—	4,615	—
Havana, Cuba.....	—	22,707	—
Havre, France.....	—	1,377	—
Hull, England.....	—	2,300	—
Liverpool, England.....	—	600	—
London, England.....	—	14,900	—
Manchester, England.....	—	8,780	—
	—	650	—

Marseilles, France.....	—	28,050	—
Porto Rico, West Indies.....	—	65	—
Rotterdam, Holland.....	—	2,150	116,586
Stettin, Germany.....	—	—	50
Trieste, Austria.....	—	—	24,137
Venice, Italy.....	—	—	2,810
Totals.....	—	2,550	250,737

From Galveston.			
Antwerp, Belgium.....	—	8,955	—
Hamburg, Germany.....	—	3,496	—
Liverpool, England.....	—	2,980	—
Marseilles, France.....	—	5,956	—
Rotterdam, Holland.....	—	79,969	—
Tampico, Mexico.....	—	3,263	—
Trieste, Austria.....	—	800	11,853
Vera Cruz, Mexico.....	—	—	10,246
Totals.....	—	800	126,748

From Baltimore.			
Antwerp, Belgium.....	—	1,650	—
Belfast, Ireland.....	—	100	—
Bremen, Germany.....	—	540	—
Bremerhaven, Germany.....	—	280	—
Copenhagen, Denmark.....	—	805	—
Hamburg, Germany.....	—	1,735	—
Havre, France.....	—	200	—
Leith, Scotland.....	—	50	—
Rotterdam, Holland.....	—	4,328	—
Stettin, Germany.....	—	530	—
Totals.....	—	—	10,208

From Philadelphia.			
Antwerp, Belgium.....	—	104	—
Corn Island.....	—	1	—
Glasgow, Scotland.....	—	100	200
Rotterdam, Holland.....	—	106	9,250
Totals.....	—	205	9,555

From Savannah.			
Hamburg, Germany.....	—	2,925	—
Rotterdam, Holland.....	—	22,295	—
Stettin, Germany.....	—	900	—
Trieste, Austria.....	—	200	—
Totals.....	—	—	26,320

From Newport News.			
Hamburg, Germany.....	—	12,666	—
Liverpool, England.....	—	1,400	—
London, England.....	—	145	—
Rotterdam, Holland.....	—	8,516	—
Totals.....	—	—	22,726

From All Other Ports.			
Canada.....	250	13,207	—
Cuba.....	—	188	—
Liverpool, England.....	—	21	—
Newfoundland, Canada.....	—	1	—
Totals.....	250	13,367	—

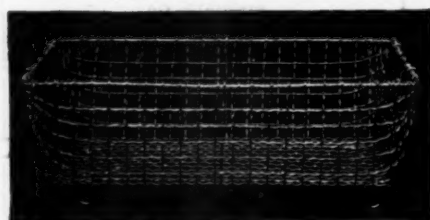
Recapitulation.			
From New York.....	17,429	377,200	—
From New Orleans.....	2,550	250,737	—
From Galveston.....	800	126,748	—
From Savannah.....	—	26,320	—
From Newport News.....	—	22,726	—
From Baltimore.....	205	10,208	—
From Philadelphia.....	205	9,555	—
From all other ports.....	250	13,367	—
Grand totals, all ports.....	21,243	836,881	—

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, June 15.—The liquidation has continued during the past week, and with buyers who took hold of stuff last week pretty well filled up, the market was left with comparatively little support during the past few days. At one time the market had even a panicky aspect with September oil at 29c., but support set in at that moment from large traders, and the market closed at practically the best figures of the day. Traders here are generally afraid to take hold of July oil until after the first. Considerable uncertainty prevails in regard to the amount of July oil still unsold and with the export markets lending no support to prices here, speculators are afraid there is too much July oil forthcoming and prefer to wait.

The crude oil season being practically over, there is nothing doing in this line, and all we have to take into consideration in regard to future prices are the holdings of refined oil by the refiners and in New York and as soon as the liquidation in New York is over, we ought to see better prices. Produce Exchange prices on the curb to-day were as follows:



WIRE BASKETS FOR OIL MILLS

More Cleanly, Economical and Stronger than Boxes

Write for Prices and Catalog

AMERICAN WIRE FORM CO.

27 Barclay St., New York.

"We are using your wire baskets and find them very satisfactory, convenient and serviceable in our mill. Would not be without them for several times their cost."

BAINBRIDGE OIL COMPANY, BAINBRIDGE, GA.

Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, June, 26c. bid and 28¼c. asked; July, 28¼c. bid and 28½c. asked; August 28¼c. bid and 29c. asked; September, 29¼c. bid and 29½c. asked; October, 29¼c. bid and 30c. asked. We further quote: Prime winter yellow cottonseed oil 31¼c.; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 31c.; Hull quotation of cottonseed oil, 18s.; prime crude oil in tanks in the Southeast, October, November and December, 23c.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., June 15.—Crude nominal at 21¼@22c., basis prime. Meal 8 per cent., \$20.75@21, according to location. Hulls, \$4.25, loose, Atlanta. Little interest displayed by either buyers or sellers.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., June 15.—Cottonseed oil steady; prime crude unchanged at 23c. Prime meal, \$21.50@22. Hulls steady at \$3.25@3.50, loose.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., June 15.—Very little prime crude oil remains unsold, scattering small lots of off crude selling at 21@22c. f. o. b. mill. Cake unchanged at 27½c. Meal, \$26.75, long ton, ship's side, New Orleans, for June and July shipment. Hulls weak.

CABLE MARKETS

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, June 15.—Cottonseed oil market is steady. Sales of June, July and August deliveries of off oil at 37 marks. Prime summer yellow is nominal, 38 marks. Butter oil, small sales, 40 marks.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, June 15.—Cottonseed oil market is easier. Buyers somewhat frightened at weakness in New York. Sales of prime summer yellow at 46 francs for prompt. Winter oil, 49 francs.

Trieste.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Trieste, June 15.—Cottonseed oil market is nominal, with business practically at a standstill. Small sales of prime summer yellow at 46 francs. Winter oil, 48½ francs.

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, June 15.—Cottonseed oil market is barely steady. Butter oil at 24 florins, prime summer yellow at 23 florins, off oil, 22¼ florins.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, June 15.—Cottonseed oil market is easy, with buyers out of it to a very great extent. Sales of prime summer yellow at 17s. 6d., and of off oil at 17s. 3d.

Watch the "Wanted and For Sale" page for bargains or business opportunities or open situations. It's page 48.

HOME TESTS FOR TOILET SOAPS.

Speaking in a broad way, the soap of the present day is made by what is known as the "cold process"; that is, with very little boiling, with the use of a great quantity of free alkali, says Science Siftings, that is mixed with the smallest amount of fat used by chemical means. Nearly all of the cheap toilet soaps are so manufactured, with a heavy perfume and gaudy wrapper depended upon to find customers for them, which they do in constantly increasing numbers. Red and roughened hands and faces never fail to ensue from the employment of such cleaning compounds. That they do clean, and clean thoroughly, cannot be denied. The large amount of free alkali in the soap dissolves the dirt by a chemical action and cleanses the skin effectually. If the hands or face have become exceptionally soiled, therefore, an alkali soap is the only thing that will successfully combat and loosen the accretions of dust, dirt or grime.

The best of the modern soaps for all ordinary toilet purposes are those of what is understood as the "fatty" variety. Less alkali is employed in their manufacture. With this exception, the preliminary steps in their compounding are somewhat similar to those of the cheaper grades. As the mixture begins to solidify, however, a quantity of fat is injected into it by a special process. The added amount of fat lessens the harmful effects of the small quantity of alkali, and such soaps as these may be used freely on all parts of the body without injury to the skin resulting. Their cleansing action is soft and easy, and no perceptible chemical process occurs in the removal of the dirt on the surface. Instead of this, the soap forms an emulsion with the dust and grime, and cleanses in this fashion, more slowly than in the case of the alkali compound, with its chemical changes under the influence of water; but though more gradual in doing this, it is none the less a good cleaner, except in instances where a great amount of dirt has literally been ground into the skin through work, exercising, or from other causes.

To determine whether a soap is good for toilet purposes is not at all difficult. The amount of suds made by a soap is one of the methods by which the presence of too much alkali is indicated. The more suds a soap makes in a comparatively short time the more alkali it contains. A cheap soap will create a large quantity of suds without any trouble on the part of the operator whatever, whereas a "fatty" soap has to be rubbed frequently before it manifests a disposition to make even a little suds. The suds are caused by a chemical action in the water when the alkali mixes with it, and as has been stated before, the fatty soap forms an emulsion and does not undergo much chemical change.

Another way to determine the presence of alkali is to touch the piece of soap to

the tongue. If there is much alkali in it the taste will be bitter, if there is no alkali there in harmful quantities, no acid and bitter taste will be observed. Still another way, the most effective of these, is to drop a little sublimate of mercury on the piece of soap. The mercury will at once cause the alkali to assume a yellowish hue, and the more alkali in the soap the deeper this yellow color will be. The first two methods will suffice, however, in the household, especially as the sublimate of mercury is a very virulent poison.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

A membership sold at \$175, which is a little better price than possible in the previous week.

Proposed for membership: Dallas W. Dietrich (milling), John R. Wood (banker).

Visitors: W. C. Procter, Cincinnati; Arthur Leask, W. A. Lee, H. H. Moore, Jr., Ralph S. Stubbs, Chicago; A. M. Oppenheimer, A. R. Stain, St. Louis; J. D. Little, Liverpool; K. Swenson, Copenhagen; J. Cooke, Manchester; J. Thompson, England.

THE

TRADE

CAN ALWAYS

GLEAN BARGAINS

BY KEEPING AN EYE ON

PAGE 48

JULIAN FIELD

Broker in Cottonseed Products and Fertilizing Materials

ATLANTA, GA.

JULIUS DAVIDSON

Broker and Commission Merchant
PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS
COTTONSEED OIL

302 and 303 Kemper Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

W. B. JOHNSON & CO.,

Merchandise Brokers

—AND DEALERS IN—

Cotton Seed Products

32 N. Front Street Memphis, Tenn.

Lombard Iron Works & Supply Company

AUGUSTA, GA.

Builders and Dealers in ENGINES, BOILERS, Tanks, Stacks, Standpipes, etc.; Bridge and Architectural Iron Work; Railroad, Cotton, Saw, Fertilizer, Oil and Ice MACHINERY and Supplies and Repairs; Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Leather and Rubber Belting and Hose; MILL SUPPLIES and TOOLS; Foundry, Machine, Boiler and Bridge Work. Capacity for 300 hands.

Southern Office and Works:
Norfolk, Va.

COTTON OIL & FIBRE CO.

Producers of

Crude and Refined Cotton Seed Oil, Cotton Seed Cake, Hulls, Mixed Hulls, Linters, Etc. Prime Cotton Seed Meal "Cofco" Brand.

Samples free on request Net 100 lbs. fully decorticated.

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS:

Ammonia, not less than 8.50 per cent. Nitrogen, not less than 7 per cent. Protein, not less than 43 per cent. Crude Oil and Fat, not less than 9 to 10 per cent.

Land Title Bldg.:
Philadelphia, Pa.

HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market.)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—The market is quiet with native steers, heavy Texas, butt brands and Colorados dull, all weight native cows firm and branded cows only steady. The packers are hoping to get as much for June hides as for Mays, but tanners are holding off especially on early June salting, which is sold flat for grubs. Buyers are also holding off in anticipation of larger cattle receipts. Native steers of heavy average are slow sale at 13½c. for May, 13¼c. for April and 13c. for February and March, but hides that will run a large percentage light will bring these prices. Heavy Texas are hardly quotable above 14½c., as per previously reported sale, and the demand for light and extreme Texas is less urgent and stocks are increasing of these weights. No sales of butt brands are reported, and these are not strong at the asking price of 13¼c. for May salting, but bids at 13c. are declined unless Aprils are included. Colorados are also quiet, with May salting held at 13¼c. June branded cows are held at 12¾c. to July 1st. One packer offers June heavy and light native cows to July 1st at 12½c., but others want 12¾c. on account of the sale reported yesterday at that price. There are some April and May heavy native cows still being offered at 12½c. Native bulls from January to date salting are slow of sale at 10c. flat for grubs. Branded bulls are offered at 9½c., but are not wanted unless packers will sell ahead into July.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market is very strong, and so stiff, in fact, that upper leather tanners have made substantial advances in their asking prices for leather. Bids of 11¼c. and 10¼c. for buffs regardless of the percentage of long-haired hides in them, are being declined and dealers are holding their buffs firm at 11½c. to 10½c. for stock on hand and ask 11¾c. and 10¾c. to sell ahead for next month's delivery. Some sales are

rumored of Ohio and Indiana buffs at extreme prices. Heavy cows are quotable at 11¼c. and 10¼c. as per last sales of stock on hand, but dealers are now asking 11½c. and 10½c. Good lots of extremes are also firmly held at 11½c. and 10½c. The market on heavy steers is a trifle firmer in sympathy with cow hides, but most lots of heavy steers will not bring any more than cows and ordinary offerings could probably not be sold at over 11½c. and 10½c. Bulls are steady at 9¼c. to 9½c. selected.

CALFSKINS.—Dealers are entertaining firmer views owing to the recent large sales of packer and city skins, which have had the effect of steadying the market. Tanners, however, are not inclined to pay any increase as they regard late skins as less desirable than May stock. Chicago city skins are quotable at 14¼c. as per last sales, and outside cities 14 to 14¼c. Holders of country skins are stronger and good lots of these are being held at 14¼c., though last sales were not over 13¾c.

SHEEPSKINS.—The market is firm at unchanged prices, with stocks well sold up. Regular lots of shearlings rule at 70c. to 85c. and spring lambs from 80c. to 90c. Trading in country skins is still restricted owing to limited offerings. Good lots of country shearlings are held at 55c. to 60c., while less desirable stock ranges down to 30c. Bridgeport skins are held at 60c. to 75c. and dry pelts at 18c. to 20c.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—The market continues slow and weak. About 4,000 Ecuador and Colombia hides have been sold mostly at 20¼c., about 1,200 Maracibos on the basis of 20¼c., and 1,000 Mexicans at 20c. for Tampicos and Vera Cruz, the latter being ¼c. decline.

CITY SLAUGHTER HIDES.—The market continues dull, especially on native and branded steers. Most of the packers have fair sized offerings of these, but are closely sold up on cow hides. One packer who has a car of late salting cows asks 12c. for them.

New York Country Hides and Skins.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

SPECIAL SALTED COUNTRY BUTCHERS' HIDES AND SKINS.—We repeat quotations. Hides are picked up closely, and butchers are anxious to dispose of hides at what are abnormal values. The kill during July and August is expected to be heavy, with a consequent reduction in prices. The large sole leather corporation which has been a free operator in country hides has done much to harden values. Quotations: No. 1 native steers, 60 lbs. up, 10½@11c.; No. 2 native steers, 60 lbs. up, 9½@10c.; No. 1 native steers, under 60 lbs., cows and heifers, all weights, 9@9½c.; No. 2 native steers, under 60 lbs. cows and heifers, all weights, 8@9½c.; No. 1 native bulls, 7½@8c.; No. 2 native bulls, 6½@7c. Branded hides are accepted as No. 2 in respective selections.

CALFSKINS, TRIMMED.—The market has developed a firmer tone, and is steady at quotations. Butchers are free sellers, not wishing to stand the chances of skins heating, which always causes a reduction in value. Quotations: 5@7 lbs., 95c.@\$1; 7@9 lbs.,

\$1.15@1.20; 9@12 lbs., \$1.45@1.50; kips, 12 lbs. up, \$1.60@1.75; deacons, 70@80c.; 15c. less per price on No. 2 and 20c. less on No. 2 kips.

CALFSKINS, UNTRIMMED.—Quotations: No. 1, 7@15 lbs., 12@12½c.; No. 1, 15 lbs. up, 9@10c.; No. 2, 1@1½c. less per lb.

Leather.

A sale is reported in Philadelphia of a lot of 5,000 belting butts of 28 lbs. and down at 42c. to a different buyer than the large concern that operated there recently. Heavy weight hemlock sole is being sold here at lower prices, while middle weights bring higher rates and light weight thirds, which are sold considerably ahead are especially strong. A local jobber bought 1,000 sides of cedar pun hemlock sides on a jobbers' selection at 20c. for over weights and 20¼c. for middle weights. Previous sales of this leather were at 20¼c. for over weights and 20c. for medium weight thirds.

A SKIN GAME.

"Things are not always what they seem," said an officer of one of the big leather companies the other day at a gathering of leather men. "Once upon a time there were six good little goats in a field. They died young, like all good little goats with good skins, and the fellow who was responsible for their death shipped those skins to a tannery. When they came out, the skin of one little goat was an elephant's hide, that of the second little goat was a monkey skin, that of the third was a seal skin, the fourth a sea lion, the fifth a green frog skin, and the skin of the sixth came out a beautiful walrus hide."

CINCINNATI PROVISION EXPORT CO.

401 Chamber of Commerce, Cincinnati
214 Produce Exchange, - New York
Exporters of Pork Products
Lard a Specialty.

Correspondence Solicited.

SEE THE LIST OF
BARGAINS
ON PAGE 48

HIDES UP!

after being salted with **RETSOF CRUSHED ROCK SALT** will bring more money on account of receiving a thorough, honest cure. No lime in **RETSOF**; just the pure Salt supplied by Nature. We merely crush and screen to meet the requirements. The fact that **RETSOF** spreads evenly—being dry—causes the hide to be cured uniformly; the Salt can be used several times, thus making it the most economical we know of.

That we are never too old to learn is exemplified by the following: A hide man who had used evaporated Salt for many years was induced recently to put down a pack of 25 hides with **RETSOF** and a pack of same number with evaporated; when taken up the pack salted with **RETSOF** had increased in weight 34 lbs. more than the other pack.

If you are skeptical give **RETSOF** a similar trial, that is all we ask.

Address

INTERNATIONAL SALT CO.
SCRANTON, PENNA., or CHICAGO, ILLS.

CARROLL S. PAGE, HYDE PARK, VT.

Green Calfskins, Country Hides, Sheep
Pelts, Tallow, Bones.

Wool Puller and
Tallow
Renderer | Manufacturer of
Page's Perfected
Poultry Feed

Country Butchers

Before Disposing of **HIDES**
and **SKINS** would do well
to Write for Prices to

U. S. Leather Co.

Country Hide Department,
E. J. SCHWARZ, Manager

Newark Branch,
Cor. Cross and Spring Sts.,
NEWARK, N. J.

Cleveland Branch,
Cor. James and Merwin Sts.,
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Cumberland Branch,
CUMBERLAND, MD.



CHICAGO SECTION



The Omaha Packing Company received last week direct about 14,000 hogs.

Bigelow, the misguided Milwaukee banker, got ten years gross.

Board of Trade memberships are selling at \$3,200 net to the buyer.

Hog figures last week: Extreme range, \$4.70@5.40; governments, stags and boars, \$2.00@4.00.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, June 10, averaged 7.20 cents per pound.

The Western Packing Co., James Agar, president, is getting a good move on its new packing house. Chicago still leads in the packing business.

Extreme range of steers last week was \$3.75@6.35; cows, \$2.40@4.75; canners, \$1.40@2.30; heifers, \$2.40@5.00; bulls, \$2.25@4.35; calves, \$3.00@6.50; feeders, \$4.15@4.90; stockers, \$2.00@4.25.

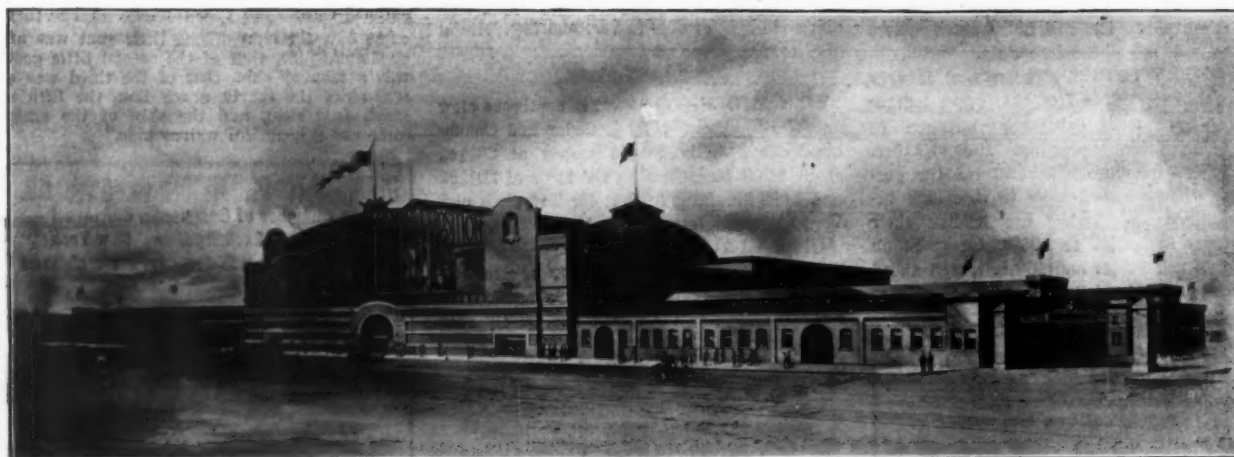
If Norway really wants a "deestric gunner," what's the matter with "Cap" G. Wellington Streeter, who hasn't anything on just at present to prevent his accepting the job? The North Shore crowd would gladly ship him prepaid.

The old Fort Worth, Texas, packing house was destroyed by fire last Sunday, the damage being estimated at \$150,000. This plant, prior to being sold to Armour and Swift jointly about two years ago, was operated Messrs. Simpson & Niles of Boston. Mr. G. W. Simpson, the owner, was at one time president of the Hammond Packing Co. and

otherwise largely interested in the packing business. It is said the plant will not be rebuilt. It was occupied by the Southern Mechanical Company as a factory.

The Farmers Packing Company was organized in Chicago on Saturday with a capital of a million and a half, the intention being to enter the packing business in all its branches. The corporation is composed of farmers, stockmen and butchers, and has taken an option on ten acres of land near the Hawthorne track and may possibly purchase several hundred acres in the locality. The officers elected were: President, J. S. Level, a Chicago banker who has figured in similar deals before; vice president, H. H. Hanks, Nebraska City, Neb.; secretary, D. H. Greig, Chicago; treasurer, A. G. Van Petten, Sterling, Ill.; attorney, F. E. Andrews; general manager, R. Waugh, Chicago.

THE INTERNATIONAL AMPHITHEATRE, UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO



This magnificent structure, now in course of erection, is built to house the International Live Stock Exposition. Its dimensions and capacity are as follows:

Size of building, 600 x 310 feet.

Size of auditorium, 310 x 200 feet.

Size of arena, 250 x 100 feet.

Capacity of auditorium, 10,000 people.

Total floor space, 243,600 square feet.

Cost of building, \$280,000.

The sixth annual International Live Stock Show will be held December 2 to 9, 1905, by which time this new building is expected to be ready to receive it. In this structure the show will be a greater event than ever.

THE DAVIDSON COMMISSION CO.
621 Postal Telegraph Bldg., Chicago
Brokers in Provisions, Tallow, Grease, Butterline
Makers Supplies and
FERTILIZER MATERIALS

JUTE CLOTH—for pressing tankage and blood.
FINE BURLAPS—for canvassing hams and bacon.
BURLAPS and BAGS—for any purpose.
W. J. JOHNSTON, Manufacturer and Importer
182 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago

HENRY DUMMERT
218 La Salle Street
CHICAGO
Broker and Commission Merchant
in TALLOW, GREASE and COTTONSEED OIL.
HIGHEST REFERENCES.

FRED K. HIGBIE
F COMPANY
841 RAILWAY EXCHANGE
CHICAGO

GET OUR PRICES BEFORE BUYING
Crude or Refined Cotton Seed Oil
Our Connections Include Best Oil Mills in
TEXAS—LOUISIANA—MISSISSIPPI

MAY PROVISION EXPORTS SHOW GAINS

Exports of provisions for the month of May, 1905, as compiled from official government records, show a material gain over the same month of last year, and help to diminish the big deficit in the yearly total which was brought over as a legacy from last fall. Provision exports for the year have been running about \$10,000,000 behind those of the same period a year ago. The showing for May brings down the total loss, as compared with last year, to about \$6,000,000, and with a continuation of the present tendency should soon wipe out the loss entirely.

The entire provision list shows gains for May over a year ago, except in fresh beef, of which there was \$56,000 less exported than in May, 1904, and for the eleven months to June 1 the comparative falling off was over \$4,000,000 in fresh beef alone. Cured beef showed a slight gain for the month, while hams, bacon, lard and pork all scored big increases, as did tallow and oleo oil. Oleomargarine was exported in increased value, while butter fell off about \$20,000 for the month. The exports of live cattle show a decided decrease for the month, compared to a year ago, and for the eleven months there is also a falling off. The official figures for cattle, hogs, sheep and provisions follow:

Cattle.—May, 1904, 54,516 head, value \$3,622,872; May, 1905, 43,874 head, value \$2,966,081. For eleven months ending May, 1904, 463,070 head, value \$37,205,766; same period, 1905, 459,102 head, value \$35,801,338.

Hogs.—May, 1904, 790 head, value \$6,638; May, 1905, 3,762 head, value \$34,767. For eleven months ending May, 1904, 4,783 head, value \$40,580; same period, 1905, 9,520 head, value \$95,869.

Sheep.—May, 1904, 28,201 head, value \$177,348; May, 1905, 25,673 head, value \$161,374. For eleven months ending May, 1904, 174,391 head, value \$1,759,748; same period, 1905, 242,603 head, value \$1,544,675.

Canned Beef.—May, 1904, 2,827,263 lbs., value \$290,938; May, 1905, 4,891,072 lbs.,

value \$463,222. For eleven months ending May, 1904, 54,699,995 lbs., value \$5,613,552; same period, 1905, 60,016,736 lbs., value \$5,929,778.

Fresh Beef.—May, 1904, 23,788,150 lbs., value \$2,096,692; May, 1905, 21,179,177 lbs., value \$2,040,046. For eleven months ending May, 1904, 273,447,990 lbs., value \$24,428,427; same period, 1905, 216,511,545 lbs., value \$20,266,277.

Salted, Pickled and Other Cured Beef.—May, 1904, 5,094,098 lbs., value \$277,906; May, 1905, 5,479,589 lbs., value \$307,792. For eleven months ending May, 1904, 52,839,358 lbs., value \$3,028,833; same period, 1905, 51,216,181 lbs., value \$2,784,584.

Tallow.—May, 1904, 3,927,517 lbs., value, \$183,482; May, 1905, 6,926,733 lbs., value, \$330,149. For eleven months ending May, 1904, 70,057,993 lbs., value, \$3,493,740; same period, 1905, 53,944,283 lbs., value, \$2,585,532.

Bacon.—May, 1904, 16,007,079 lbs., value, \$1,534,637; May, 1905, 20,639,485 lbs., value, \$1,896,149. For eleven months ending May, 1904, 228,157,635 lbs., value, \$22,332,983; same period, 1905, 233,067,552 lbs., value, \$22,718,189.

Hams.—May, 1904, 14,230,684 lbs., value, \$1,559,968; May, 1905, 19,156,243 lbs., value, \$1,923,719. For eleven months ending May, 1904, 169,722,405 lbs., value, \$19,572,537; same period, 1905, 179,206,425 lbs., value, \$19,088,701.

Fresh, salted or pickled pork.—May, 1904, 6,642,416 lbs., value, \$528,245; May, 1905, 12,366,148 lbs., value, \$997,363. For eleven months ending May, 1904, 101,049,291 lbs., value, \$8,758,279; same period, 1905, 118,359,535 lbs., value, \$9,418,492.

Lard.—May, 1904, 39,244,970 lbs., value, \$2,987,360; May, 1905, 45,003,159 lbs., value, \$3,524,225. For eleven months ending May, 1904, 501,933,464 lbs., value, \$41,728,310; same period, 1905, 552,963,177 lbs., value, \$42,820,741.

Oleo oil.—May, 1904, 14,580,101 lbs., value, \$1,044,558; May, 1905, 14,407,194 lbs., value, \$1,160,981. For eleven months ending May, 1904, 147,929,222 lbs., value, \$11,645,950; same period, 1905, 130,746,085 lbs., value, \$10,310,003.

Oleomargarine.—May, 1904, 564,414 lbs., value, \$51,659; May, 1905, 708,396 lbs., value, \$59,770. For eleven months ending May, 1904, 5,593,045 lbs., value, \$543,704; same period, 1905, 7,253,509 lbs., value, \$649,508.

Butter.—May, 1904, 390,470 lbs., value, \$63,679; May, 1905, 233,598 lbs., value, \$44,537. For eleven months ending May, 1904, 9,586,010 lbs., value, \$1,557,418; same period, 1905, 8,881,349 lbs., value, \$1,406,188.

Total cattle, hogs and sheep.—May, 1904, value, \$3,806,858; May, 1905, value, \$3,162,222. For eleven months ending May, 1904, value, \$39,006,094; same period, 1905, value, \$37,441,882.

Total provisions.—May, 1904, value, \$10,860,152; May, 1905, value, \$12,792,066. For eleven months ending May, 1904, value, \$144,900,381; same period, 1905, value, \$138,976,320.

DOING BUSINESS ON THE FLY.

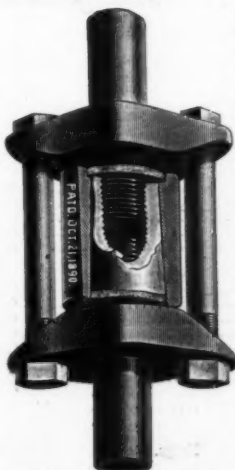
The announcement that the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, in connection with the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, will run an eighteen-hour train be-

tween Chicago and New York, each way, every day, again brings to mind the fact that these great roads are practical auxiliaries to every business concern having connections between the two cities. As a very important part of modern American industrial methods these roads are considerably more than mere means of transportation for business men. They are actually temporary offices for their patrons. Many an important conference has been held on them and many plans have been evolved which have left their impress upon our industrial development. The reason for this is that the appointments of the fast trains and their time schedules have been so arranged as to make them particularly inviting to business men.

The new eighteen-hour train service which starts to-morrow is the latest development of this commercial connection between the two leading cities of the country and it will no doubt receive the added patronage made necessary by the immensely increased expense of running it. It is particularly inviting of patronage because its schedule will permit busy men to leave one city after the usual business hours and to arrive before opening in the other.

Though another road has started an eighteen-hour service between the cities, it is probable that the Lake Shore & New York Central train will be more largely patronized. These roads have very much better facilities than the other, from the fact that their roadbeds have no steep grades nor sharp turns. The Lake Shore is almost a straight line between Chicago and Buffalo and its roadbed is as nearly perfect as railroad engineering can make it. The New York Central follows the grade of the Erie Canal and the Hudson River from Buffalo to New York and its equipment is as good as that of the Lake Shore. The increased speed of the new train will have no effect upon the comfort of the passengers. It is a different story from that of the other road, which runs through the mountains of western Pennsylvania and with the sharp curves there high speed is about the last thing desired.

THE Climax Ammonia Coupling



Has been in use over 13 years and has never given any trouble. Each COUPLING is carefully tested to 300 pounds pressure and is warranted to make a permanently tight joint for AMMONIA. It is not affected by expansion or contraction.

The Western Cold Storage Co. of Chicago have over 6,000 in use and during seven years not one leaky joint has been discovered.

The Davies Warehouse and Supply Co., AGENTS.
20-32 North Clark Street, CHICAGO

YOU WANT

To sell some surplus machinery or equipment for which you have no present use

HE WANTS

To get hold of just that thing and is willing to pay cash for it

GET TOGETHER

Via PAGE 48 of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

CHICAGO PROVISION LETTER.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from C. D. Forsyth & Co.)

Chicago, June 15.—We quote to-day's market as follows: Green hams, 10@12 ave., 10; 12@14 ave., 9½; 14@16 ave., 9½; 18@20 ave., 9½; green picnics, 5@6 ave., 6½; 6@8 ave., 6¼; 8@10 ave., 6¼; 10@12 ave., 6¼; green N. Y. shoulders, 10@12 ave., 6½; 12@14 ave., 6½; green skinned hams, 18@20 ave., 10½@10¾; green clear bellies, 8@10 ave., 10½; 10@12 ave., 9½; No. 1 S. P. hams, 8@10 ave., 10; 10@12 ave., 9½; 12@14 ave., 9½; 14@16 ave., 9½; 18@20 ave., 9½; No. 2 S. P. hams, 10@12 ave., 9½; 12@14 ave., 9; 14@16 ave., 8¾; No. 1 S. P. skinned hams, 16@18 ave., 10½; 18@20 ave., 10½; 20@22 ave., 10½; 22@24 ave., 10; 24@26 ave., 9¾; No. 1 S. P. picnics, 5@6 ave., 6½; 6@7 ave., 6½; 6@8 ave., 6½; 7@9 ave., 6; 8@10 ave., 6; 10@12 ave., 5½; No. 1 S. P. N. Y. shoulders, 8@10 ave., 6½; 10@12 ave., 6½; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 ave., 11¼; 8@10 ave., 10½; 10@12 ave., 8¾.

Prices on S. P. meats are all loose, f. o. b. Chicago.

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1905.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	7.22	7.22	7.15	7.15
September	7.40	7.42	7.35	7.37
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July	7.32	7.32	7.30	7.32
September	7.62	7.62	7.57	7.60
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
July	12.55	12.55	12.50	12.50
September	12.82	12.85	12.82	12.82

MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1905.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	7.20	7.25	7.20	7.25
September	7.42	7.47	7.42	7.45
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July	7.35	7.40	7.35	7.40
September	7.60	7.67	7.60	7.67
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
July	12.55	12.62	12.55	12.62
September	12.82	12.92	12.82	12.92

TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1905.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	7.25	7.27	7.22	7.22
September	7.47	7.47	7.42	7.42
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July	7.40	7.42	7.37	7.37
September	7.67	7.67	7.65	7.65
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
July	12.52	12.62	12.52	12.52
September	12.62	12.95	12.85	12.85

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1905.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	7.30	7.22	7.17	7.22
September	7.40	7.45	7.37	7.42
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July	7.37	7.40	7.35	7.40
September	7.62	7.69	7.60	7.67
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
July	12.50	12.52	12.47	12.52
September	12.80	12.85	12.80	12.85

THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1905.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	7.22	7.30	7.22	7.30
September	7.42	7.50	7.42	7.50
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July	7.37	7.47	7.37	7.45
September	7.65	7.72	7.65	7.70
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
July	12.52	12.62	12.52	12.60
September	12.85	12.96	12.82	12.92

FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1905.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	7.32	7.32	7.25	7.27
September	7.52	7.55	7.45	7.47
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July	7.47	7.52½	7.47½	7.50
September	7.72	7.77½	7.72½	7.77
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
July	12.65	12.72½	12.60	12.67
September	12.97	13.05	12.95	13.00

Vaporised Fuller's Earth

Sulphur which injures Oils has been
Extracted by New Process
Bolted to Mesh, Uniform, Economical
Refiners invited to correspond with

HY. NEWSON GARRETT, C. E.
Sydney Place, Bath, England

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, June 5.....	22,558	1,150	37,571	18,328
Tuesday, June 6.....	4,787	5,014	14,799	15,083
Wednesday, June 7.....	21,411	2,820	27,994	13,000
Thursday, June 8.....	8,393	2,586	24,855	11,224
Friday, June 9.....	2,035	583	27,121	4,128
Saturday, June 10.....	000	40	11,533	748

Total last week.....	50,853	11,996	143,873	62,590
Previous week.....	50,757	10,579	154,063	84,375
Cor. week 1904.....	54,343	7,058	135,599	75,050
Cor. week 1903.....	66,320	5,233	126,191	74,877

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, June 5.....	4,015	—	11,918	2,471
Tuesday, June 6.....	2,978	32	4,165	3,407
Wednesday, June 7.....	4,694	45	4,815	1,051
Thursday, June 8.....	7,451	129	5,283	808
Friday, June 9.....	3,036	68	6,545	269
Saturday, June 10.....	203	—	2,794	273

Total last week.....	23,126	277	35,320	8,279
Previous week.....	22,377	647	36,224	11,899
Cor. week 1904.....	24,170	220	19,028	6,963
Cor. week 1903.....	22,231	219	12,186	1,409

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven markets for week ending June 10, 1905..... 548,000

Week ago 480,000

Two years ago 439,000

Total receipts for year to date, 10,919,000, against 10,537,000 year ago, 9,300,000 two years ago.

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week ending June 10, 1905.	156,700	409,700	132,100
Week ago	135,600	390,000	175,500
Year ago	129,900	338,000	128,700
Two years ago	104,600	258,400	105,000

CHICAGO HOG SLAUGHTER.

Chicago packers slaughtered hogs during week ending June 10 as follows:

Armour & Co.....	25,200
Anglo-American	12,500
Continental	2,800
Hammond & Co.....	17,100
Morris & Co.....	3,600
Boyd-Lunham & Co.....	9,100
S. & S.....	7,400
H. Boore & Co.....	11,400
Robert & Oake.....	3,800
Other packers	4,200
Total	114,700
Left over	3,000
Week ago	119,100
Year ago	125,000
Two years ago	114,300

AVERAGE PRICE OF HOGS.

Week ending June 10, 1905.....	\$5.35
Previous week	5.31
Year ago	4.82
Two years ago	6.00
Three years ago	7.38
Estimated receipts of live stock week ending June 17:	
Cattle	60,000
Hogs	150,000
Sheep	75,000

AVERAGE PRICE OF GOOD BEEF CATTLE.

Week ending June 10.....	\$5.35
Previous week	5.45
Year ago	5.85
Two years ago	4.90
Three years ago	6.00

CATTLE.

Good to choice steers.....	\$5.70@6.25
Common to medium steers.....	4.75@5.70
Inferior to common steers.....	4.40@4.75
Good to fancy cows and heifers.....	4.00@4.50
Fair to good cows and heifers.....	3.00@4.00
Good to choice feeders.....	4.35@4.90
Fair to choice stockers.....	3.10@4.40
Good cutting and fair beef cows.....	2.00@3.00
Common to good canning cows.....	1.40@2.00
Bulls, poor to choice.....	2.50@4.30
Calves, common to fair.....	3.00@5.25
Calves, good to fancy.....	5.50@6.25

HOGS.

Good to choice shipping.....	\$5.30@5.45
Fair to good butcher weights.....	5.30@5.40
Fair to good heavy mixed.....	5.20@5.35
Fair to good heavy packing.....	5.20@5.35
Light mixed	5.30@5.40
Good to choice, 185@250-lb. weights.....	5.30@5.45
Fair to good pigs, 85@105-lb. weights.....	4.50@5.35

SHEEP.

Export wethers, shorn	\$4.70@4.90
Fair to prime wethers.....	4.75@5.25
Fair to prime ewes.....	4.40@4.90
Yearlings, fair to fancy.....	5.35@5.80
Culls, ewes, poor to fair.....	3.00@4.00
Bucks and stags.....	2.50@3.00
Native lambs, medium to prime, shorn.....	5.50@6.00
Native lambs, culls to fair class, shorn.....	4.25@5.25
Western lambs, shorn.....	5.25@6.00
Western lambs, medium to prime.....	6.75@7.25
Western lambs, poor to fair.....	5.50@6.40

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

NOTE.—It is difficult to quote flat retail figures applicable to the whole of the city, every market having a practically different scale according to location, class and volume of trade, etc.

Beef.

Native Rib Roasts.....	18 @20
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	18 @20
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	22 @25
Native Pot Roasts	8 @10
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	12½ @12½
Beef Stew	5 @ 5
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	8 @10
Corned Rumps, Native.....	8 @ 8
Corned Ribs	8 @ 8
Corned Flanks	8 @ 8
Round Steaks	12½ @12½
Round Roasts	12½ @12½
Shoulder Steaks	10 @10
Shoulder Roasts	12½ @12½
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	7 @ 7
Rollad Roast	10 @12½

Lamb.

Hot-house Spring Lamb, hind quar.....	.20
Hot-house Spring Lamb, fore quar.....	.10
Spring Lamb (1905), hind quar, each.....	\$1.75
Spring Lamb (1905), fore quar, each.....	1.25
Hind Quarters	12½ @12½
Fore Quarters	12½ @12½
Legs	18 @18
Shoulders	8 @ 8
Chops, Rib and Loin.....	22 @22

Mutton.

Legs	12½ @12½
Stew	8 @ 8
Shoulders	8 @ 8
Hind Quarters	12½ @12½
Fore Quarters	8 @ 8
Rib and Loin Chops.....	18 @18

Pork.

Pork Loin	10 @10
Pork Chops	18 @18
Pork Tenders	18 @18
Pork Butts	9 @ 9
Spare Ribs.....	7 @ 7
Blades	6 @ 6
Hocks	7 @ 7
Pigs' Heads	5 @ 5
Leaf Lard	9 @ 9

Veal.

Hind Quarters	12½ @12½
Fore Quarters	8 @ 8
Legs	16 @16
Breasts	8 @10
Shoulders	10 @10
Cutlets	20 @20

Butchers' Offal.

Tallow	3 @ 34
Mixed Bone and Tallow.....	1½ @ 2½
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	15 @15
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deerskins).....	8 @8

SOUTH WATER STREET MARKETS.

Live Poultry.

Turkeys	14 @15
Fowls	12 @12
Roosters	8 @ 8
Springs	12 @12½
Ducks	13 @15
Geese	9 @10

Dressed Iced Poultry.

Turkeys	16 @16
Chickens	12 @14
Springs	13 @15
Ducks	13 @14
Geese	9 @10
Capons	16 @18

Veal.

Choice	8 @ 9
Good	6½ @ 7½
Medium	5 @ 6
Small	4 @ 5
Coarse	3 @ 4

Butter.

Creamery, Prints	21½ @21½
Creamery, Extras	19½ @19½
Creamery, Firsts	18 @18½
Creamery, Seconds	16 @17
Dairies, Choice	18 @18
Dairies, Firsts	16½ @16½
Dairies, Ladies	15 @15
Dairies, Packing Stock.....	14 @14½
Renovated	17½ @18

Eggs.

Extras	16½ @17
Prime firsts	15 @15½
Firsts	14 @14½
Fresh, at market, cases inc.....	13 @14
Seconds	11 @12

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.	
Western Cows	6 @ 6 1/2
Native Cows	6 1/4 @ 6 3/4
Western Steers	6 1/2 @ 7
Good Native Steers	8 @ 8 1/2
Native Steers, Medium	7 1/4 @ 7 3/4
Heifers, Good	7 @ 7 1/4
Heifers, Medium	6 1/4 @ 6 1/2
Hind Quarters	1 1/4 c. over Straight Beef
Fore Quarters	1 c. under Straight Beef

Beef Cuts.

Steer Chucks	@ 5
Cow Chucks	@ 5
Boneless Chucks	@ 5
Medium Plates	@ 4
Steer Plates	@ 5
Cow Rounds	6 1/4 @ 7
Steers Rounds	@ 8
Cow Loins, Common	8 1/2 @ 9
Cow Loins, Medium	@ 10
Cow Loins, Good	@ 11
Steer Loins, Light	@ 12
Steer Loins, Heavy	@ 15
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	@ 20
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	@ 16
Strip Loins	@ 7 1/4
Sirloin Butts	@ 9
Shoulder Cuts	@ 6
Rolls	@ 9 1/2
Rump Butts	@ 6
Trimnings	@ 4 1/4
Shank	@ 4
Cow Ribs, Heavy	@ 10
Cow Ribs, Common Light	@ 7
Steer Ribs, Light	@ 12
Steer Ribs, Heavy	@ 12 1/2 @ 13
Loin ends, steer-native	9 1/2 @ 10
Loin ends, cow	@ 8
Hanging Tenderloins	@ 6
Flank Steak	@ 6 1/2

Beef Offal.

Livers	@ 3 1/4
Hearts	@ 2 1/4
Tongues	13 @ 13 1/4
Sweetbreads	@ 20
Ox Tail, per lb.	@ 4
Fresh Tripe-plain	@ 2 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	@ 4
Kidneys, each	@ 4
Brains	@ 8

Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal	7 @ 7 1/4
Light Carcass	@ 8 1/2
Medium Carcass	@ 7 1/4
Good Carcass	9 @ 10
Medium Saddles	@ 11
Good Saddles	@ 12 1/2
Medium Racks	@ 6
Good Racks	7 1/4 @ 8

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	@ 8
Sweetbreads	@ 40
Plucks	@ 20
Heads, each	@ 10

Lamb.

Medium Caul	9 @ 9 1/2
Good Caul	@ 10
Round Dressed Lambs	11 @ 11 1/2
Saddles Caul	@ 11
R. D. Lamb Saddles	@ 13
Caul Lamb Racks	8 @ 8 1/2
R. D. Lamb Racks	@ 8 1/2
Lamb Fries, per pair	@ 10
Lamb Tongues, each	@ 8
Lamb Kidneys, each	@ 1 1/2

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	8 @ 8 1/2
Good Sheep	@ 9
Medium Saddles	@ 10
Good Saddles	@ 11
Medium Racks	@ 7 1/2
Good Racks	@ 8
Mutton Legs	@ 10 1/2
Mutton Stew	@ 4 1/2
Mutton Loins	@ 10
Sheep Tongues, each	@ 8
Sheep Heads, each	@ 5

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	7 @ 7 1/4
Pork Loins	@ 8 1/2
Leaf Lard	@ 7 1/4
Tenderloins	@ 15
Spare Ribs	@ 4 1/4
Butts	@ 7 1/4
Hocks	@ 4 1/4
Trimnings	@ 4
Tails	@ 4
Knobs	@ 4
Pigs' Feet	@ 2 1/4
Pigs' Heads	@ 3 1/4
Blade Bones	@ 4 1/2
Cheek Meat	@ 8
Hog Plucks	@ 4
Neck Bones	@ 2
Skinless Shoulders	@ 7
Pork Hearts	@ 2 1/4
Pork Kidneys	@ 2 1/4
Pork Tongues	@ 10
Slip Bones	@ 4
Tail Bones	@ 3 1/4
Brains	@ 8
Backfat	6 1/4 @ 7
Hams	10 1/2 @ 11 1/4
Calas	7 @ 7 1/4
Shoulders	7 @ 7 1/4
Bellies	8 @ 9

SAUSAGE.

Cloth Bologna	@ 5 1/4
Bologna, large, long, round and cloth	@ 5
Choice Bologna	@ 5
Viennas	@ 7
Frankfurters	@ 6 1/4
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	@ 5 1/4
Tongue	@ 8
White Tongue	@ 8
Minced Ham	@ 8
Prepared Ham	@ 8 1/2
New England Ham	@ 10
Compressed Ham	@ 9
Large Compressed Ham	@ 9
Berliner Ham	@ 7
Boneless Ham	@ 10
Oxford Ham	@ 10
Polish Sausage	@ 6
Leona, Garlic, Knoblauch	@ 6
Smoked Pork	@ 6
Veal Ham	@ 6
Farm Sausage	@ 10
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	@ 6 1/4
Pork Sausage, short link	@ 6 1/4
Special Prepared Ham	@ 7 1/4
Boneless Pigs' Feet	@ 5 1/4
Ham Bologna	@ 7
Special Compressed Ham	@ 7
Boston Roll	@ 8
Cubana Sausage	@ 8

Summer Sausages.

Supreme Summer, H. C., New Medium Dry	@ 10
German Salami, New Dry	@ 14
Holsteiner, New	@ 11
Mettwurst, New	@ 12
Farmer, New	@ 12
Darles, H. C., New	@ 17
Italian Salami, New	@ 17
Monarque Cervelat	@ 13

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Pork, 1-50	\$3.75
Smoked Pork, 2-20	3.25
Bologna, 1-50	2.75
Bologna, 2-20	2.25
Viennas, 1-50	4.25
Viennas, 2-20	3.75

Sausage in Brine.

Fresh Pork Link	@ 8
Liver Sausage	@ 6 1/4
Blood Sausage	@ 6 1/4
Head Cheese	@ 6 1/4
Bologna	@ 6 1/4
Vienna	@ 8

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	\$7.00
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	4.50
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	7.75
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	11.00
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	12.00
Lamb Tongue, Short Cut, barrels	30.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 dos. to case	\$1.30
2 lbs., 1 or 2 dos. to case	2.35
4 lbs., 1 doz. to case	4.70
6 lbs., 1 doz. to case	8.00
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case	18.00

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1 os. jars, 1 dozen in box	\$2.25
2 os. jars, 1 dozen in box	3.55
4 os. jars, 1 dozen in box	6.50
8 os. jars, 1/2 dozen in box	11.00
6 os. jars, 1/2 dozen in box	22.00
2, 5 and 10 lb. tins	\$1.75 per lb.

BARBELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef	Per bbl.
Plate Beef	@ 1
Extra Mess Beef	@ 9.50
Prime Mess Beef	@ 10.00
Beef Hams	18.50 @ 19.50
Rump Butts	@ 9.00
Mess Pork (repacked)	@ 12.37 1/2
Clear Fat Backs	@ 13.25
Family Back Pork	@ 13.00
Bean Pork	@ 10.50

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tierces	@ 8 1/4
Lard, substitute, tierces	@ 5 1/4
Lard compounds	@ 5 1/4
Barrels	1/4 c. over tes.
Half barrels	1/4 c. over tes.
Tubs, from 10 to 50 lbs.	1/4 c. to 1 c. over tes.
Cooking oil, per gal.	@ 35c.

BUTTERINE.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.	
No. 1 natural color	@ 11
No. 2, natural color	@ 12
No. 3, natural color	@ 13
No. 4, natural color	@ 14
No. 5, natural color	@ 15
No. 6, natural color	@ 16

DRY SALT MEATS.

Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 average	7 1/4 @ 8
Rib Bellies, 14 @ 16 average	7 1/4 @ 8
Fat Backs	@ 6
Regular Plates	@ 6
Short Cuts	7 1/4 @ 7 1/4

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs. average	@ 11
Hams, 12 lbs. average	@ 10 1/4
Hams, 16 lbs. average	@ 10 1/4
Skinned Hams	@ 11 1/4

Calas, 6 @ 7 lbs. average	@ 7 1/4
Calas, 8 @ 12 lbs. average	@ 7
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	@ 15
Wide, 8 @ 10 average, and Strip, 4 @ 5 ave.	@ 10 1/4
Wide, 10 @ 12 average, and Strip, 5 @ 6 ave.	@ 10
Wide, 12 @ 14 average, and Strip, 6 @ 7 ave.	@ 9 1/4
Dried Beef Sets	@ 12 1/4
Dried Beef Insides	@ 14 1/4
Dried Beef Knuckles	@ 13 1/4
Dried Beef Outlets	@ 10 1/4
Regular Balled Hams	@ 15
Smoked Balled Hams	@ 15 1/4
Balled Picnic Hams	@ 10 1/4
Cooked Loin Rolls	@ 17

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	@ 12
Middles, per set	@ 40
Beef bungs, per piece	@ 5 1/2
Hog casings, as packed	@ 25
Hog casings, free of salt	@ 48
Hog middle	@ 12
Hog bungs, export	@ 12
Hog bungs, mediums, each	@ 8
Hog bungs, primes	@ 4
Hog bungs, narrow	@ 2
Imported sheep casings, wide	@ 80
Imported sheep casings, medium wide	@ 70
Imported sheep casings, narrow	50 @ 60
Beef bladders, medium	30 @ 35
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@ 5 1/2
Hog stomachs, each	@ 18
Hog stomachs, each	@ 4

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	@ \$2.32 1/2
Hoof meal, per unit	@ 2.30
Concent, tankage, 15% per unit	@ 2.15
Ground tankage, 12% per unit	2.15 @ 10c.
Ground tankage, 15% per unit	2.10 @ 10c.
Ground tankage, 10% per unit	2.05 @ 10c.
Ground tankage, 9 and 20% per unit	2.00 @ 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 and 35% per unit	@ 16.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	@ 25.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	@ 18.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground, 50c.	

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 @ 70 lbs. average	\$275.00
Hoofs, black, per ton	25.00
Hoofs, striped, per ton	30.00
Hoofs, white, per ton	50.00
Flat shin bones, 38 @ 40 lbs. average ton	45.00
Round shin bones, 58 @ 40 lbs. average ton	45.00
Round shin bones, 50 @ 52 lbs. average ton	45.00
Long thigh bones, 90 @ 95 lbs. average ton	45.00
Jaws, skulls and knuckles, per ton	25.00

LARDS.

Prime steam, cash	@ 7.17
Prime steam, loose	@ 6.67
Neutral	8 1/4 @ 8 1/4
Compound	@ 6.50
Leaf	6.75 @ 6.87 1/2

STEARINES.

Lard	@ 8 1/4
Oleo, prime	7 1/4 @ 7 1/4
Oleo No. 2	7 1/4 @ 7 1/4
Mutton	@ 7 1/4
Tallow	5 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Grease	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4

OILS.

Lard oil, extra winter strained, tierces	@ 57
Oleo oil, extra	@ 54
Oleo No. 2	@ 52
Oleo stock	@ 8
Neatsfoot oil, pure, tierces	@ 55
Tallow, prime, tierces	@ 48

TALLOW.

Edible	5 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Prime city	@ 5 1/4
Choice country	4 1/4 @ 5
Packers' prime	@ 4 1/4
Packers, No. 1	@ 4 1/4
Packers' No. 2	3 1/4 @ 3 1/4
Renderers' No. 1	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4

GREASES.

White, choice	4 1/4 @ 5
White "A"	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4
White "B"	4 @ 4 1/4
Bone	3 1/4 @ 4 1/4
House	@ 3 1/4
Yellow	3 1/4 @ 3 1/4
Brown	3 1/4 @ 3 1/4
Glue stock	3 1/4 @ 3 1/4
Neatsfoot stock	3 1/4 @ 3 1/4

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	.27 @ 28
P. S. Y., soap grade	@ 26 1/4
Soap bbls., concn., 63 @ 65% F. A.	@ 1 1/4
Soap stock, bbls., reg 50% F. A.	.95 @ 1.00

COOPERAGE.

Tierces	\$1.17 1/2 @ 1.20
Barrels, oak	92 @ 95
Barrels, ash	82 1/2 @ 85

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	4 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered	.10 @ 11
Borax	7 1/4 @ 8 1/4
Sugar	
Pure open kettle	@ 4 1/4
White clarified	@ 5 1/4
Plantation, granulated	@ 5 1/4
Yellow, clarified	@ 5

Salt—

Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	\$2.50
Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	1.25
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	1.25
Casing salt, bbls., 250 lbs., 2X and 3X	1.80

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$5.35@6.00
Medium to fair native steers.....	4.80@5.30
Poor to ordinary native steers.....	4.00@4.70
Oxen and stags.....	3.25@5.00
Bulls and dry cows.....	2.00@4.55
Good to choice native steers, one year ago..	6.00@6.50

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, prime, per 100 lbs.....	@\$7.00
Live veal calves, fair to good, per 100 lbs.....	6.00@ 6.75
Live veal calves, com. to med., 100 lbs.....	5.00@ 5.75
Live veal calves, small, per 100 lbs.....	4.00@ 4.50
Live calves, buttermilks, per 100 lbs.....	4.00@ 4.50
Live calves, grassers, per 100 lbs.....	—@ —
Live calves, yearlings, per 100 lbs.....	—@ —
Live calves, western, per 100 lbs.....	—@ —

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live spring lambs, per 100 lbs.....	\$6.00@8.00
Live spring lambs, per 100 lbs.....	5.00@6.00
Live yearling lambs, per 100 lbs.....	5.00@6.50
Live yearlings, culls, per 100 lbs.....	4.00@4.75
Live sheep, per 100 lbs.....	3.00@4.00
Live sheep, culls, per 100 lbs.....	1.50@2.75

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	@\$5.85
Hogs, medium.....	\$5.85@5.95
Hogs, light to medium.....	5.85@5.95
Pigs.....	5.90@5.95
Roughs.....	4.85@4.90

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy.....	@ 8½
Choice native, light.....	@ 8½
Common to fair, native.....	7 @ 8

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice, native, heavy.....	@ 8½
Choice native, light.....	6 @ 8½
Native, com. to fair.....	7 @ 8
Choice Western, heavy.....	@ 8½
Choice Western, light.....	7½ @ 8
Common to fair Texas.....	6 @ 7
Good to choice heifers.....	7 @ 7½
Common to fair heifers.....	6 @ 7
Choice cows.....	@ 7
Common to fair cows.....	6 @ 6½
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	@ 7½
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	@ 7
Fleahy bologna bulls.....	@ 5½
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	9 @ 10

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, prime, per lb.....	@11½
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	10½@11½
Calves, country dressed, prime, per lb.....	10½@11
Calves, country dressed, fair to good.....	10 @ 10½
Calves, country dressed, common.....	9 @ 10

DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs.....	@ 8½
Hogs, heavy.....	@ 7½
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	@ 7½
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	7½@ 7½
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	7½@ 7½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.....	.13 @.14
Spring lambs, good.....	.12 @.13
Spring lambs, culls.....	.10 @.11
Sheep, choice.....	@ 8½
Sheep, medium to good.....	7½@ 8
Sheep, culls.....	6 @ 7

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average.....	.11½@.12½
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average.....	.11½@.12
Smoked hams, heavy.....	.11½@.12
California hams, smoked, light.....	8 @ 8½
California hams, smoked, heavy.....	7½@ 8
Smoked shoulders.....	8½@ 8½
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	.12 @.12½
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	.11½@.12
Dried beef sets.....	.13 @.13½
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	.17½@.18½
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	8½@ 9

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, av. 50@60 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	\$55.00@\$60.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40@45 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	42.00@ 45.00
Hooft, per ton.....	@ 30.00
Thigh bones, av. 90@95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	75.00
Horns, 7½ oz. and over, steers, first quality, per ton.....	300.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	70@80c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues.....	50@60c. a piece
Calves' head, scalded.....	30@40c. a piece
Sweetbread, veal.....	25@75c. a pair
Sweetbread, beef.....	18@25c. a pound
Calves' liver.....	25@50c. a piece
Beef kidneys.....	7@12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	1½@ 3c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	4@ 5c. a pound
Oxtails.....	5@ 7c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	8@12c. a piece
Rolls, beef.....	10@12c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	15@25c. a pound
Lamb's fries.....	6@10c. a pair
Fresh pork loins, city.....	10½
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	10

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	2¼@ 3
Best, fresh and heavy.....	4 @ 5
Shop bones, per cwt.....	@25

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	80
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles.....	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	60
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow.....	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	—
Hog, American, in tes, or bbla., per lb., f. o. b.....	48
Hog, American, kegs, per lb. f. o. b.....	48
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	12
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	13
Beef, rounds, per lb.....	3
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	6½
Beef, bungs, per lb.....	5
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	40
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	42
Beef, middles, per lb.....	6½
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1's.....	@ 5½
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2's.....	2½@ 3

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	17½	10
Pepper, Sing., black.....	13	14½
Pepper, Penang, white.....	16	17½
Pepper, red, Zanzibar.....	15	18
Pepper, shot.....	14½	—
Allspice.....	7	9½
Coriander.....	10	12
Cloves.....	12	15
Mace.....	42	45

SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	@ 4½
Refined—Granulated.....	4½@ 4½
Crystals.....	4½@ 5½
Powdered.....	5 @ 5½

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	\$0.19
No. 2 skins.....	.17
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	.17
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	.15
No. 1, 12½-14.....	1.90
No. 2, 12½-14.....	1.65
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14.....	1.70
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14.....	1.50
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	2.15
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	1.90
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	1.90
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	1.80
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.50
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.25
Branded skins.....	.11
Branded kips.....	1.40
Heavy branded kips.....	1.65
Ticky skins.....	.11
Ticky kips.....	1.50
Heavy ticky kips.....	1.70
No. 3 skins.....	.11

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.

Turkeys—Western, average best.....	.17 @
Western, mixed, fair to good.....	.15 @.16
Western, poor.....	.13 @.14
Chickens—Philadelphia broilers, 3 to 4 lbs., to pair, per lb.....	.35 @.40
Pennsylvania, broilers.....	.28 @.34
Western, broilers, dry picked.....	.24 @.26
Western, broilers, scalded.....	.22 @.24
Southern, broilers, scalded.....	.20 @.21
Fowls—Western, dry-picked, medium size.....	@.12½
Western, scalded, medium size.....	@.12½
Western, heavy weights.....	.12 @.12½
Southern & Southw'n, medium size.....	@.12½
Western & Southwestern fowls and chickens, poor to fair.....	.10 @.11½
Old cocks, per lb.....	9 @ 9½
Spring Ducks—Long Island and Eastern.....	.17 @.18
Pennsylvania and Virginia, per lb.....	.17 @.18
Squabs—Prime, large, white, per dozen.....	2.50@2.75
Mixed, per dozen.....	2.12@2.25
Dark, per dozen.....	1.50@1.62

LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens, nearby, per lb.....	@.24
Western and Southern, per lb.....	@.20
Fowls—Per lb.....	@.15
Roosters—Old, per lb.....	@.10
Turkeys—Old, per lb.....	@.12
Ducks—Western, average, per pair.....	.70 @.80
Southern, average per pair.....	.60 @.65
Geese—Western, average, per pair.....	1.00@1.25
Southern, average, per pair.....	@1.00
Live Pigeons—Per pair.....	@.25

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$22.00 @23.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	25.00 @25.50
Nitrate of soda—future.....	2.30 @ 2.40
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 2.40
Bone black, discard, per ton.....	13.00 @14.00
Dried blood, N. Y., 12@13 per cent. ammonia.....	2.55 @ 2.60
Dried blood, West, high grade fine.....	2.00 @ 2.65
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	1.85 and 10
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	18.00 @19.00
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	15.00 @16.00
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	15.00 @16.00
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	8.00 @ 9.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate.....	2.50 and 19
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia, per ton.....	2.40 and 10
Asontine, per unit, del. New York.....	2.60 @ 2.65
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	3.15 @ 3.30
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs. spot.....	3.30 @ 3.35
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.....	3.10 @ 3.15
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50 @ 7.75
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.....	3.50 @ 3.75
The same, dried.....	3.75 @ 4.00

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.....	\$8.95 @ 9.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.50 @10.65
Kieserit, future shipment.....	7.00 @ 7.35
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store.....	1.95 @ 2.05
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment.....	1.90 @ 2.00
Double manure salt (46@49 p. c., less than 2½ p. c. chloride), to arrive per lb. basis 48 p. c.....	1.10½@ 1.25½
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 p. c.).....	2.18½@ 2.27½
Sylvinit, 24 to 36 p. c., per unit, S. P.....	.39 @ .40

SEE THE LIST OF
BARGAINS
ON PAGE 48

LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Bowles Livestock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, June 15.

CATTLE.—Receipts of cattle the first three days this week, 49,533; the daily arrivals were Monday, 22,619; Tuesday, 4,914; Wednesday (estimated), 22,000. There was a good inquiry Monday for desirable cattle and good corn-fed steers of strong weight sold readily at steady prices. Tops reached \$6.35. Plain and medium cattle met with slow sale at a shade lower prices. Butcher stock has met with good demand, and is a shade stronger. Stockers and feeders are 10c. lower except on the better grade. Tuesday's market was dull but steady. The offerings to-day were heavier than expected, and considerably in excess of the demand, prices were 10@15c. lower. Short fed grassy native cattle were a drug on the market, many of these going at \$4@4.60. This kind are coming in competition with the Texas grass cattle costing \$3.50@4.40. Most of the good corn-fed steers to-day sold at \$5.25@5.75. Tops reached \$6.20, and only a few lots sold above \$6. Export cattle sold principally at \$5.25@5.50. A good many fat steers sold for Eastern shipment at \$5.15@5.40; mediums, \$4.60@5. Buyers had a decided advantage over salesmen to-day, and country advices indicate that the supply of fat cattle will continue quite liberal in the near future.

HOGS.—Receipts of hogs for the first three days of this week show an increase of about 7,000, as compared with the same days last week. Monday's official receipts were 41,895, which were considered fairly liberal. The demand, however, was quite good, in fact sufficient to take the offerings at fully steady prices, the bulk of sales being made at \$5.30@5.35. Tuesday's receipts about 17,000, and although receipts were under the estimate the demand was only moderate, and the market was about steady, closing weak with about 4,000 hogs unsold. To-day (Wednesday) receipts are estimated at 30,000. The market opened very slowly, with buyers bidding about 5c. lower, in fact a good many sales were made on that basis. Orders were increased, however, and the market became stronger with the bulk of the sales at about yesterday's prices. Top sales to-day \$5.40, against \$5.42½ yesterday. The shipping demand has been only moderate this week, but local concerns have been fairly good buyers, giving the market good support. The big packers seem to be inclined to hold prices at about the present level, and while we think there is a liberal supply of matured hogs throughout the country we think the demand will be sufficient to take the offerings around present prices. Western markets are being well supplied, receipts at those points being more liberal than at this or Eastern markets. We quote to-day's prices as follows: Good to best medium and heavy weight butchers, \$5.35@5.40; good to best light hogs to average 140@180 lbs., \$5.30@5.40; mixed grades, \$5.25@5.32; heavy packers in full loads, \$5@5.25; throwout packers in small bunches, \$4.50@4.80; pigs, \$5@5.25; stags, \$4.25@4.50; government throwouts, \$1@4.

SHEEP.—Receipts of sheen and lambs moderate this week, and firm prices have been realized. Very few prime spring lambs offered, but those kind selling up to \$7.50, with good to choice at \$6.50@7.25, throwouts ranging from \$4.50@5.75; choice native ewes found ready outlet, good to choice selling at from \$4.50@4.90, \$5 being the top. Quite a range in value obtains in prices realized

on yearling lambs. Strictly prime or even lots of handy weight selling up to \$6.65, but good killers a little soft and showing grass going at \$5.50@6, and buck yearling lambs not wanted selling at \$4.50@5. Bucks generally at \$3.25. A very strong demand for breeding stuff, very little coming, and it looks as though the country would hold that class rather than ship it. First class black faced ewes young in age are worth \$4.50 on this market to-day for breeding purposes. The feature of the week was the opening of the grass season for the Northwestern States, Oregon being represented with a train of choice 108 lbs. wethers that sold readily at \$4.95. Nevada contributed a string of spring lambs and wethers to-day, and Texas had seven cars of wethers here Monday that sold at \$4.65. We look for a right strong movement of Northwestern grassers after the first of July. It looks as though good feeding wethers should they come early would sell at \$4, and the general opinion is lambs for feeding purposes will go at about \$5. Don't look for any old ewes until late in the season.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Stock Yards, Kansas City, June 16.

CATTLE.—Receipts this week, 32,100; last week, 37,200; same week last year, 37,000. Monday's market was a shade better on killing cattle, but prices declined on liberal receipts of beef steers Tuesday and Wednesday. Loss 10 to 15 cents, covering all killing grades except top she stuff and quarantines, which remain steady, and veals, which are a quarter higher. Top steers, \$5.90 Tuesday; all other days top not above \$5.65; bulk of steers, \$4.65@5.50; heifers and yearlings, \$3.75@4.90; cows, \$3.25@4.60; veals, \$4.50@5.90; quarantine fed steers, \$4@5.20; grassers, \$3.10@4.25.

HOGS.—Receipts this week, 65,400; last week, 60,600; same week last year, 49,400. In spite of liberal receipts prices have declined only 5c., and the demand has ruled strong. Quality holds up good, but not as many heavy hogs are included. All weights sell close together, a nickel covering the range of sales most of the time. Heavies are selling a shade lower than thin mediums and lights; top, \$5.35; bulk, \$5.27@5.32. Reports from the country indicate a large hog crop, but little change in prices is expected soon.

SHEEP.—Receipts this week, 19,100; last week, 22,900; same week last year, 20,100. Smaller sheep receipts and no prospect of liberal supply for a month or more are factors in making firm markets. Muttons are a quarter higher this week; lambs 15c. higher. A good many native spring lambs are coming at \$6.25@7; Texas shorn lambs, \$6.25; Arizona mutton, \$4.90@4.95; mixed Texans, \$4.50@4.75; native ewes, \$4.50; yearlings, \$5@5.50.

HIDES are higher; green salted, \$9.50@10.25; bulls and stags, \$8.25; uncured, half a cent to one cent lower; glue, 6c.; dry flint butcher 15@17c.; glue, 9c.; dry flint sheep pelts, 14@15c.

Packers' purchases this week:

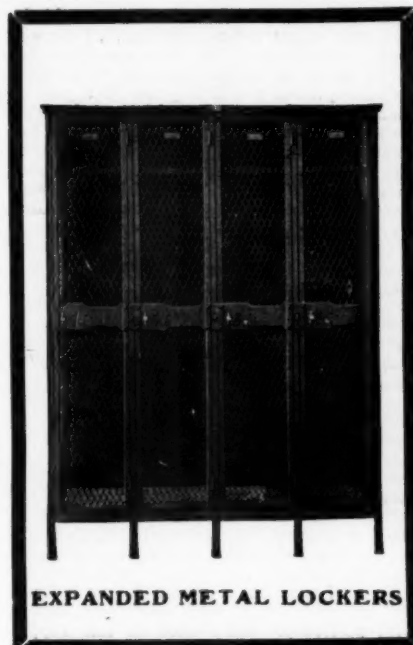
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	3,663	19,879	2,509
Cudahy	4,373	16,197	1,732
Fowler	1,260	—	1,012
Morris	2,993	10,657	2,450
Ruddy	373	—	246
Schwarzschild	4,884	6,785	2,668
Swift	4,886	12,197	3,199

ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South St. Joseph Mo., June 13.

While the local supply of cattle to-day was nearly double the number offered last Tuesday, the supply at the five large points only totaled



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26,000, as against 30,100 a week ago, while the aggregate at the same five points for the first two days of the week was only 53,500, as compared with 81,900 for the corresponding two days last week. The big decrease in general supplies has had the effect of relieving the situation on the better class of steers, but buyers are still inclined to discriminate

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against the light and medium greasy kinds, regardless of the reduced offerings. The trade to-day opened active and fully steady on the better class of steers weighing from 1,200 pounds upward, and during the first part of the session quite a number of lots of the most desirable offerings showed some strength, but on the decent light and medium grades of butcher and dressed beef steers, the styles weighing 1,150 pounds and under, the market was slow, with prices ruling weak to 10c. lower, while the common light grassy butcher offerings were 15c. lower in extreme cases. While there was nothing choice in the heavy dressed beef line offered there were quite a few lots of good medium heavy steers that sold around \$5.25 to \$5.50, but the burden of the offerings were the light and medium kinds, which were in more or less of a grassy condition. The supply of butcher stock on the native side to-day was rather limited and confined to a few lots of pretty decent cows and light and medium weight heifers. A good demand prevailed for all cow offerings and prices held around steady, but there was a disposition to weaken the trade on the good fat heifer stuff, and sales were slow at weak to 10c. lower prices. There was a small supply of bulls on the market and quality was not especially desirable. Offerings were made up largely of common to pretty decent bologna and butcher bulls, which sold about steady with yesterday. Veals were in fair supply and prices were steady to weak.

Receipts of hogs thus far this week have been exceptionally heavy, showing aggregate supplies at the five large markets to be 11,000 larger than for the first two days of last week. In consequence the unusual marketing values have had a downward tendency and are 5c. to 10c. under the prevailing figures at the close of the week. Prices to-day ranged from \$5.17½ to \$5.30, with the bulk selling at \$5.22½ to \$5.27½, with the long string at \$5.25. The extreme narrow range in prices can't last long and the country should be prepared for at least a 10c. to 15c. spread at any time. With nearly 15,000 hogs on sale to-day, packers bought everything freely and would have purchased more had they been offered.

The market on sheep shows no material change, Colorado Mexican woolled lambs selling at \$7.10, while shorn Mexican grass lambs sold up to \$6.25. Native wethers are quotable at \$4.85, yearlings at \$5 and ewes at \$4.50.

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS JUNE 12, 1905.

	Bees.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	1,714	—	2,541	32,274	11,054
Sixtieth street.....	2,081	100	8,834	683	—
Fortieth street.....	—	—	—	—	14,625
Lehigh Valley.....	6,185	—	—	—	—
Weehawken	725	—	—	—	—
Scattering	64	80	28	3,250	—
Totals	10,705	164	11,464	32,955	29,529
Totals last week.....	10,236	112	13,262	19,183	34,003

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live Cattle.	Live Sheep.	Qtrs. Beef.
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. Georgic..	375	—	1,935
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. Minneapolis	350	—	1,935
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. New York	—	—	921
J. Shamburg & Son, Ss. Georgic..	375	—	—
J. Shamburg & Son, Ss. Minneapolis	350	—	—
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Georgic.....	—	—	3,200
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Oceanic.....	—	—	2,000
Armour & Co., Ss. New York.....	—	—	2,700
Cudahy Packing Co., Ss. Umbria..	—	—	1,100
F. Hinnelett, Ss. Bristol City.....	150	—	—
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Oceanic.....	—	—	2,100
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Minneapolis..	—	—	800
Miscellaneous, Ss. Bermudian.....	56	40	—
Total exports	1,656	40	15,996
Total exports last week.....	1,532	1,060	15,705
Baltimore exports this week.....	700	—	—
Philadelphia exports this week.....	408	—	—
Portland exports this week.....	197	—	—
Montreal exports this week.....	2,369	—	—
To London	2,849	—	6,356
To Liverpool	3,207	805	13,640
To Glasgow	928	—	—
To Bristol	450	—	—
To Manchester	500	—	—
To Bermuda and West Indies.....	56	40	—
Totals to all ports.....	7,990	905	19,996
Totals to all ports last week.....	11,370	5,662	26,905

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centres for the week ending June 10:

CATTLE.

Chicago	36,727
Omaha	15,844
Kansas City	24,443
St. Joseph	8,490
Cudahy	538
Sioux City	1,190
Wichita	86
Louisville	118
New York and Jersey City.....	9,213
Fort Worth	7,210
Detroit	789
Buffalo	5,325

HOGS.

Chicago	108,553
Omaha	71,970
Kansas City	69,659
St. Joseph	48,631
Cudahy	17,183
Sioux City	28,270
Ottumwa	15,265
Cedar Rapids	11,350
Wichita	6,409
Bloomington	2,064
Indianapolis	24,102
Louisville	4,348
New York and Jersey City.....	29,529
Fort Worth	5,347
Detroit	1,944
Buffalo	31,790

SHEEP.

Chicago	54,311
Omaha	10,700
Kansas City	19,399
St. Joseph	16,455
Cudahy	223
Sioux City	30
Louisville	132
New York and Jersey City.....	32,945
Fort Worth	1,142
Detroit	968
Buffalo	18,200

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1905.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	400	10,000	2,000
Kansas City	200	7,000	2,000
Omaha	—	7,000	—

MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1905.

Chicago	22,000	42,000	18,000
Kansas City	8,000	5,000	4,000
Omaha	2,900	10,000	1,200

TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1905.

Chicago	5,500	10,000	14,000
Kansas City	9,000	17,000	6,000
Omaha	4,700	11,000	1,500

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1905.

Chicago	22,000	30,000	18,000
Kansas City	7,000	15,000	5,000
Omaha	3,300	5,200	1,200

THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1905.

Chicago	7,000	20,000	15,000
Kansas City	5,000	13,000	4,000
Omaha	3,000	9,000	2,800

FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1905.

Chicago	1,500	15,000	6,000
Kansas City	2,300	7,000	2,000
Omaha	1,200	9,200	3,000

BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Thomas H. White & Co.)

Baltimore, Md., June 15.—The market for ammoniates the past week has been very quiet. Offerings are light, and for the most part buyers' and sellers' views on futures are wide apart. There is a fair inquiry from Southern buyers for future shipment of materials on what they would consider a reasonable basis. We quote:

Ground tankage, 7 and 25, \$17 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; ground tankage, 11 and 15 \$2.07½ and 10 prompt per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground tankage, 11 and 15, \$2.15 and 10, futures, per unit f. o. b. Chicago; underground tankage, 9 and 20, \$2.02½ and 10 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground concentrated tankage, \$2.10, prompt, per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$2.35, prompt, per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$2.45, futures, per unit f. o. b. Chicago; hoof meal, \$2.30 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 and 20, futures, \$2.50 and 10, \$2.55 and 10 c. a. f. basis Baltimore.

Nitrate of Soda.—Immediate, \$2.30 per 100 lbs.; late June, \$2.27½ per 100 lbs.; late July, \$2.22½ per 100 lbs.; July, December, \$2.20 per 100 lbs.

GENERAL MARKETS

LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$7.10@7.30; city steam, \$6.87½; refined, Continent, tes., \$7.40; do., South America, \$8.15; do., kegs, \$9.15; compound, \$5.25@5.37½.

HOG MARKETS, JUNE 16.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 15,000; active; strong; \$4.75@5.45.

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 7,000; 5c. higher; \$5.20@5.32½.

OMAHA.—Receipts, 9,000; firm; \$5.15@5.25.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 8,000; higher; \$5.25@5.50.

ST. LOUIS.—Receipts, 6,500; strong; \$5.25@5.40.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 3,400; strong; \$5.60@5.70.

LIVERPOOL.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, June 16.—Beef, extra India mess, tes., 85s.; pork, prime mess, Western, 62s. 6d.; shoulders, 31s. 6d.; hams, short clear, 43s.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 47c.; do. short rib, 43s. 6d.; do. long clear, 30@35 lbs., 43s.; do. 35@40 lbs., 42s. 6d.; backs, 40s.; bellies, 41s. 3d. Tallow, 23s. 3d. Turpentine, 57s. 6d. Rosin, common, 9s. 6d. Lard, spot, prime Western, tes., 36s.; do. American refined, 29-lb. pails, 36s. 3d. Cheese, white, new, 47s. 6d.; do. colored, 47s. American steam lard (Hamburg), 50 kilos, 36. Tallow, Australian (London), 25s. 3d. Cottonseed oil, refined (Hull), 18s. Refined petroleum (London), spot, 5½d.; linseed (London), 41s.; linseed oil (London), 20s. 3d.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

The majority of the packers concluded that in order to bring about business it was necessary to reduce the price on oleo oil, and as a result there is a little more life to the market. At this time of writing transactions are taking place at reduced prices and the prospect for the market is, now that prices are more moderate than they have been for some time, a good consumptive demand will set in for oleo, but no exorbitant prices could be expected seeing that we are now in the midst of the dairy butter season, and that hence the demand for butterine is likely to slacken. Some of the stocks in Europe are now being used up and we may look for a slight decrease in the course of the next few weeks.

Neutral lard is extremely quiet and it will be necessary to reduce prices on same to get the churners interested in this article.

The export business of cottonseed oil is very moderate. It will be helped by a reduction in price.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The hog products markets have just now rather a firm tone, without very marked changes in prices. The hog receipts for the day were moderate, with their prices firmly held.

Cottonseed Oil.

Quiet and about steady. The export demand is lifeless. The undertone of the market is not a healthy one. New York prices for prime yellow: June at 28@28½c.; July at 28¼@28¾c.; August at 28¾@29¼c.; September at 20½@29¼c.; October at 29¼@30¼c.

Tallow.

The reduced bidding price of 4½c. for New York city hogshead tallow has been accepted for 200 hogsheads, as sold for export, and for 200 hogsheads more, taken by a local soapmaker. This cleans up the offerings up to the closing half of next week. The weekly contract deliveries were made at 4½c.

Oleo Stearine.

Quiet at 7½c. bid.

RETAIL SECTION

BUTCHERS' STATE CONVENTION.

The twelfth annual convention of the New York State Retail Butchers and Meat Dealers' Protective Association was held this week at Imperial Hall, Brooklyn. There was a flattering attendance of delegates from the local associations throughout the state, and the members feel that much good was accomplished by the gathering. Some very important business was transacted and the visitors who came to town for the sessions were given a good time from start to finish by the energetic Brooklyn entertainers.

The convention elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—Edward F. O'Neill, New York.

First Vice-President—Albert Toy, Buffalo.

Second Vice-President—P. J. Keller, Niagara Falls.

Recording Secretary—D. J. Haley, Troy, N. Y.

Financial Secretary—William Ziegler, New York.

Treasurer—Henry Meyer, Brooklyn.

Trustees—Louis F. Spath, Utica; Fred J. Pfetsch, Niagara; P. C. Frederick, Albany; O. E. Jahrsdorfer, Brooklyn; Benjamin Haag, Rochester; P. C. Jennings, Watertown.

Delegates to the convention elected were: H. Meyer, Brooklyn; O. F. Jahrsdorfer, Brooklyn; James Bell, Buffalo; Henry Maus, Bronx; Nathan Bloehm, Manhattan; William Ziegler, Manhattan; D. J. Halsey, Manhattan; F. P. Burck, Brooklyn; George H. Shaffer, Manhattan; Albert Toy, Buffalo; E. F. O'Neill, Manhattan; Henry Hoffman, Troy.

The report of the Committee on Unification with the Master Butchers' Association was unanimously adopted, and the New York State delegates will go to the national convention at Grand Rapids prepared to help put through the union of the two national organizations. The convention took important action on a number of other matters also, including the enactment of a State law against short weights and a memorial to Congress to reduce the import tariff on livestock for slaughter.

The convention was called to order on Monday by State President James Bell, of Buffalo. Rev. Mgr. Duffy offered prayer and also said a few words of welcome to the delegates. The formal address of welcome was delivered by Borough President Martin W. Littleton, of Brooklyn, who proceeded to tell the delegates what he knew and what he did not know about the meat business. He took the customary whack at the big packers, and said that while he did not desire to figure as a disturber, he could not understand why a steer which costs \$14 in the West should bring \$50 when it comes to the retailer. He did not say where he got his figures.

The speaker thought the retail butchers had no purpose in making the price higher than they were compelled to, as they were near the people and had an honest sympathy with

them, and if a lower motive were sought they know that if they acted unfairly they would be mobbed by the consumers. He believed in the power of cohesion, and knew that those convened united for the general benefit, and sacrificed a great deal to carry on the organization.

President Frank P. Burck, of the Brooklyn branch, and President O. Edward Jahrsdorfer, of the Eastern District branch, welcomed the visitors in behalf of the local dealers, and President Bell made a happy response. The convention then went into executive session and got down to the business of passing on credentials and paying up dues, etc., and hearing the reports of the various officers. These later showed the State organization to be in a flourishing condition, and there was a great deal of rivalry between members of various branches as to which made the best showing for the year.

Sessions were resumed Tuesday morning and the day spent in discussing matters of vital interest to the organization and in the campaigning and election of officers for the ensuing year. The delegates all wore boutonnières presented by State Treasurer Henry Meyer, of Brooklyn, and the ladies' committee hovered around on the outside making it pleasant for the delegates and their ladies all day long.

The committee appointed at last year's national convention to consider the proposition of amalgamating with the Master Butchers' organization of the country, which is chiefly in the West, had submitted its report to the various local branches, and their delegates came to the State convention prepared to act on it. There was no opposition to the union of the two bodies, and the New York State delegates go to the national convention this year ready to vote for the union and put it through. The two national organizations hold their meetings at Grand Rapids, Mich., at the same time, August 1, 2, 3 and 4.

A resolution was also adopted instructing the State Committee on Legislation to favor the passage of a law at Albany next winter making it a misdemeanor to sell short weight packages of meat. The failure of the bill for a State butchers' registration law was discussed, and it was resolved to keep up the fight and endeavor to secure the passage of such a law at the next session of the Legislature.

The convention also adopted a resolution calling upon the national convention to petition Congress for a reduction of the import tariff on cattle, calves, hogs and sheep. A similar resolution was adopted at the national convention last year, but it is expected that after the union of the two national organizations something more effective can be accomplished in this particular. The butchers believe that with the tariff reduced they stand a better show of getting stock for their abat-

toirs than at present, as it would open the Canadian field to them, to say nothing of other foreign sources of supply should the bars be let down.

On Tuesday evening at the open session the new officers were installed, ex-President William G. Wagner acting as installing officer. President O'Neill was given a warm reception upon taking the chair, and he made a happy speech of thanks. There were talks by William G. Wagner, ex-President Bell, Vice-President Toy, Secretary Haley, Representative Hornidge, Henry Meyer and others, all along the line of benefits to be obtained by membership in the various local associations, and urging the many outside butchers who were present to become identified with the organization.

The Brooklyn committee deserve much praise for the way they entertained the visitors, assisted by several of the hustling members from the Manhattan side of the river. Wednesday was devoted to sightseeing, and most of the visitors spent the day amid the multitude of attractions at Coney Island, where they were the guests of local committees. It was a great week for the State butchers who took in the convention, and they will not soon forget it.

HIS PARIS DINNER COST \$7.40.

Americans have the erroneous idea that in Europe, and especially in France, living is cheap. It may be for poor folks, in a poor way. An American tourist sat down in the cafe restaurant near the Rue de Rivoli and ate a "real hearty meal." In vulgar parlance, he had a "square feed." Then he took a purview of the debonaire waiter and the bill. The modest cost was 32½ francs, about \$7.40. Then he expressed his views in a species of vigorous English which the waiter did not seem to understand. Then he paid the bill and "vamoosed." Pierre also expressed his views of things, as monsieur had totally forgotten the customary tip of 10 per cent of the amount of the bill.

You may get a "fool-you" meal in Paris for 30 cents, but a real one comes high. Why not? Clear bellies sell wholesale at \$16 to \$18 per 100 pounds. That means 16 cents to 18 cents per pound. By the time the retailer hands the fat salt stuff out to the public the price has gone up "quite considerable." Hams and bacon are proportionately higher. Beef is dearer than in America. Wine is cheap. But who eats wine? When all of the increments of cost have been added together and topped off with the idea that the diner is another American millionaire abroad, the \$7.40 bill for a single meal is the natural, if not the inevitable, outcome. Eating is dear on the Continent; dearer than here.

Watch the "Wanted and For Sale" page for bargains or business opportunities or open situations. It's page 48.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

A. D. Roper has purchased the meat and grocery business at West Plains, Mo., of Whitten & Davis.

H. Y. Mardeau of St. Louis, Mo., has sold his market to Louis Meyer.

Chas. Notney has purchased the business of J. E. Thomas of McCallsburg, Ia.

Stevens & Gossett have sold their shop at Cashion, Okla., to Bernstein & Oberle.

Hitt & Frank have purchased the market of A. M. Clardy at Wanette, Okla.

D. W. Engle of Neodesha, Kas., has sold his shop to C. H. and J. F. Briggs.

Miller & Frye have purchased the market of F. A. Sauer at Chanute, Kas.

The Tumwater Meat Company has opened a market at Tumwater, Wash.

J. A. Anderson is about to open a shop at Rockford, Wash.

A. Rowe has sold his business in Kellogg, Ida., to the Wardner Meat Company.

R. M. Downey has purchased the business of Sanders & Davidson at Twin Falls, Ida.

Cantonbein & Bryon have engaged in business in Centralia, Wash.

Carroll & Sullivan have purchased the market in Burley, Ida., of Mr. Ercanbrack.

J. E. Bartness of Ramona, I. T., has sold his shop to C. F. Rand, Jr.

F. Tatum has purchased the shop of G. B. Kirham in Alva, Okla.

Kyle & Ervin have sold their market at Maypearl, Texas, to Fondren & Marbry.

J. R. Robichaux of Welsh, La., has succeeded to the business of Robichaux & Arceneaux.

Owing to the dissolution of the meat firm of Parker & Smith at Clearwater, Neb., Mr. Parker will continue alone.

Chas. G. Taylor has opened a shop in Fairfield, Ia.

N. B. Case has sold his market at St. Joseph, Mo., to H. R. Bowe.

J. D. Williams has been succeeded in business at Carlsbad, N. M., by Williams & Gazly.

P. J. Sanner has purchased the business of J. C. Lee in St. Joseph, Mo.

Lee McFadden of Carthage, Mo., has purchased a half interest in the meat business of Ed. Ingle.

A. Cole & Company of Bonanza, Colo., have purchased the business of Ashley & Butterfield.

Beall & Brownell have been succeeded in business in Junction City, Kas., by O. F. Beall.

Geo. Noller has sold a half interest in his shop to E. Theel at McFarland, Kas.

Harry Bradshaw has purchased the market of Holt & Bowers at Bronson, Kas.

J. Treffeisen of Golden, Colo., has succeeded to the business of A. J. Treffeisen.

Jacob Pester has sold his market at Ferguson, Okla., to G. C. Ortner.

The market and grocery of B. G. Shaw & Company at Little Rock, Ark., has been destroyed by fire.

W. H. Ikerd has opened a new market at Eldorado, Kas.

H. Gilbert has sold his shop in Elk Falls, Kas., to E. Firckinger.

S. H. Rabe has opened a market at Abilene, Kas.

Ward & Brauch have been succeeded in business at Yankton, S. D., by Ward & Truxes.

J. Zubuder has purchased the business of J. H. Yates at Canton, S. D.

C. S. Jones has succeeded to the market of Jones & Buchanan in Joplin, Mo.

Fire at Terry, Miss., did \$400 damage to the shop of J. Purser.

W. I. Newcomer's market at Clearfield, Pa., was damaged to the extent of \$1,000 by a recent fire.

F. Weimer's Sons, Inc., the butchers of Wheeling, W. Va., have increased their capital from \$2,500 to \$50,000, and will enlarge their market.

John Snavelly of Bucyrus, O., has sold an interest in his business to Jay Corfman. The firm name will be Snavelly & Corfman.


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TRADE TIPPING EVIL IN GERMANY.

Bribing employes who act as buyers for mercantile houses or who in the capacity of salesmen or saleswomen attend to customers in retail shops, especially in department stores, is an abuse which has grown in Germany for some years and has caused many complaints in business circles. It has become so serious that the chambers of commerce and other mercantile bodies have considered it necessary to discuss measures for relief.

The commercial traveler or representative of the manufacturer who wishes to sell to the retail dealers will, in many cases, pay employes of the latter commissions in consideration for giving the goods of the bribing house the preference, showing them to the customers in the shop, and keeping the goods of other firms out of view. A case has just been decided by the Supreme Court of Appeals at Cologne, where the manager of a concern was discharged by the company which had employed him, because he accepted a commission from a firm for which he procured orders. The manager claimed that such gifts, that is, percentages paid him in money, were customary and worked no injury to his employers, but the court held that the action constituted a gross breach of trust, and that the manager was in duty bound to study the interest of his employers and not to be influenced by selfish considerations. The lower court decided against the manager and the Supreme Court of Appeals affirmed the decision.

One chamber of commerce has petitioned the government to introduce a bill in the legislature to suppress the bribing of employes, which seriously injures legitimate trade and hurts the good repute of German manufacturers. The chamber recommends that the party giving or attempting to give a bribe shall be punished, as well as the person who accepts or asks it. Other trade bodies have adopted similar resolutions. The chamber of commerce of Leipzig has petitioned the Saxon state government to have a law enacted making such bribery a criminal offense. The chamber of commerce of Berlin in its last annual report also inveighs against this nefarious practice, which it says corrupts business life, increases the price of goods, and gives unscrupulous competitors an undue advantage over honest merchants.

FISH DAY.

"Fish day" has historical origin. A relative of a powerful prelate was interested in the fish trade. The demand for fish had fallen off and the financial conditions of the trade were critical. Then came the institu-

tion of a special fish or fast day. Friday, the third day before Sunday, inclusive, was settled upon. There were other more pious reasons for the selection of Friday as "fish day." The device succeeded. It was a good idea and was largely adopted by Protestant as well as Catholic churches. The change of diet was good for the system.

"Fish day" had its origin in Italy. It has, now, a universal observance. Even the Hawaiians and other islanders had their ancient "fish day" or fish market day. They have it still. But it is the veriest folly to say that any one who eats only fish on Friday may, in any sense, fast. One may gorge upon fish. Friday is a feast day for many of the humbler homes and a day of dietetic luxury for others. Oysters, clams, lobsters, crabs, shrimps, and the multitudinous family of Pisces cooked in a hundred different ways and lavishly served would seem more befitting the appetite of the gourmand than that of the repentant sinner who is atoning through the medium of a fast. This penitential idea is further destroyed by the intrusion upon the bill of fare of terrapin and turtle—mock or real—and other delightful dishes which more nearly please the gourmet than they humiliate the human body. The spiritual effect is a different matter.

The idea that "fish day" is a period of fast or starvation is a mistake. It is, however, still serving its ancient intention of helping the sale of fish and the fish industry, though the help is not now, as it was then, so intimately connected with the financial and industrial interests of one powerful clerical family and its connections. The appearance of "fish day" has always hurt the meat market interests, but it has not been other than beneficial to the general health of mankind, though its penance has been more sentimental than physical. It is a reminder, spiritually, and in that alone its institution from a church point of view is beneficent, though the meat man would never break his heart if the custom were abolished.

SEE THE LIST OF
BARGAINS
ON PAGE 48.

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